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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

[TEN PAGES.]
No. 53,535—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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15th July	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	ARCADIA	6603		
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
5th Aug.	ARABIA	7993		
12th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
19th "	PERSIA	7951		
26th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912		
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
16th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
30th "	MALTA	6064		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
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NERA	5,376	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905.

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				1905	1905	1905	1905
B	Aston Hall.	3627	*M'Fee	24th Jn.	7th July	21st Jul.	28th Jul.
B	City of Edinburgh.	6255	*Whish	8th July.	20th "	3rd Aug.	8th Aug.
B	Branksome Hall	4500	*Hood	18th "	30th "	13th "	18th "
B	Prome	3580	*M Kay	27th "	8th Au.	22nd "	27th "

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MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	27th " "
† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	26th Aug. 1905

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN NATHANIEL CLEVELAND BEYTS DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "the Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866" Notice is hereby given that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the estate of JOHN NATHANIEL CLEVELAND BEYTS, a Purser, (Retired) of His Majesty's Indian Navy, deceased, late of 5 Percy Place, Bath in the County of Sommerset, England, who died at 5, Percy Place, Bath aforesaid on or about the 28th day of November, 1901, and letters of Administration (with the Will annexed) of the property and credits of the said deceased were on the 28th day of June, 1905, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to James Begbie Esqr. the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay and the duly constituted attorney of JANE CLEMENTINE BOWLEY, the surviving Executrix, named in the Will of the said deceased (for her use and benefit and limited until she shall come in and obtain Probate of the said Will granted to her from the said High Court) having effect throughout the Province of Bombay are hereby required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Administrator, at their Office No. 30 Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay in writing their names and addresses and particulars of the claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will hand over the estate to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 1st day of July, 1905.

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CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin, Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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MENESSE AND COMPANY,

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AUCTION SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Store and Shipping Officer, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Town Barracks Commissariat Office Godown, Fort.

A quantity of serviceable and unserviceable stores and other miscellaneous articles.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF BUILDINGS IN DONGRI STREET, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p. m., the materials for removal of the following buildings :—

All the materials of House Street Nos. 10—14, in Dongri Street near Carnac Bridge.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 12th July 1905.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 14th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in Oake Lane, Fort, teak and blackwood household furniture, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, marble table, cabinet, dining table, sideboard, meatsafe, beadsteads, almira, chest of drawers,dressing and wash hand tables, cupboard, handsome mahogany cottage piano in good order, table ornaments, carpets, Hink's lamps, etc., the property of Mr. B. PERSIRA.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE OF 2 FULL-SIZED BILLIARD TABLES AND CLUB FURNITURE.

Under instructions from N C Macleod, Esq. the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 149 of 1905. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 15th inst at 11 a.m. at the Victoria Building, Byculla, above Messrs. Phillips and Co., the furniture etc. of the United Club consisting of two full-sized mahogany slate billiard tables by John Roberts and Co., with balls, cues, etc., billiard benches, tables, easy and light chairs, lamps, pictures, large size marble top counters made to order, iron safe, cupboards, soda bottles, liquors, etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to offer for sale by Public Auction on the premises at 3 o'clock, on MONDAY, the 17th of July, 1905, subject to reserve prices and to the conditions of sale mentioned below the valuable freehold property, comprising 12,115 square yards or thereabouts, situate in Apollo Street, Bruce Lane, Tamarind Lane, Hummum Street and Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, known as the Old Secretariat, formerly the property of the late Nawab Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadur, C. I. E., and purchased by him in 1888 from Government, consisting of the following 5 buildings and vacant land :—

1.—Sirdar's Palace, at the corner of Apollo Street and Bruce Lane and fronting Apollo street.
2.—A piece of vacant land measuring 1,951 square yards or thereabouts, having a front to Bruce Lane.
3.—Kadar Makan, at the corner of Tamarind Lane and Bruce Lane and fronting Tamarind Lane.
4.—Jaba Mahal, fronting Tamarind Lane.
5.—A piece of vacant land measuring 911 square yards or thereabouts.
6.—Sham's Manzil fronting Hummum Street.
7.—Karnal Castle (Old Secretariat Building) at the corner of Apollo Street and Hummum Street and fronting Apollo Street.

The property will be in the first instance put up in one lot, and, if not so sold, it will be subsequently put up in seven lots as mentioned above.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the Auctioneers and from Messrs Little and Co., Solicitors, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay, and Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., Solicitors, 30 Esplanade Road, Bombay, where a plan of the property can be seen.

Orders to view can be obtained from Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co, Bombay, Solicitors, to Sirdar Syed Ali Khan.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, and the following days, at 2 p m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mount Nepean Road, Malabar Hill (next to the bungalow of Mr. Bowen, Solicitor), the very valuable and elegant teakwood and blackwood household furniture made to order by Breslauer, Devjee Canjee and Ahmed Davjee and others, elegant cabinets and almyrahs, brass double bedsteads, 2 iron safes, large musical box with spare rollers, rich door curtains, a large collection of China, English, Bohemian table ornaments, majolica jardinieres with pots, gas and other rich chandeliers, real Brussels carpets, almost new rubber tyred steel wheel English victoria by Fulker, another second-hand rubber-tyred steel wheel victoria, rubber tyred steel wheel English open phaeton, rubber-tyred steel wheel half C spring English brougham by Windover, a pair of very handsome black Arab horses, 15 hands, going in single and double harness, showy strong Pegu pony, sets of double and single harness, cow, goats glassware and crockery, a very large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, China and marble pots, etc., the property of Sedik Hajee Hosein, Esq. (vacating bungalow).

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 12th July, 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

ON SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods etc,

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in good order,
1 handsome strong Second hand victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 Grey Arab quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Bay pony quiet in harness.
1 handsome strong flea bitten grey arab horse, 14 hands, young, goes well in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES, a quantity of Brass Pigs, Gun Metal and iron, &c., at the Castle Park Arsenal, Fort, behind the Town Hall.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer-in-charge Bombay Arsenal Messrs. BENNETT & Co will on FRIDAY the 28th instant at 3 p. m., sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place a large quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of leather pieces, bags sand, common pawling, dossootee old iron lot scrap indicators pressure and spring all appertanances, electric horse shoes, Volunteers Siemens coil resistance tools for Armourers machines prime mover engine steam verticle 11 H. P. gunmetal, old pig brass old brass pig, copper old copper pig, nickle pig.

A lot of tools for artificiers and labourers, consisting of axes, bevels, hammers, needles, planes, pots, saws, spanners, hammers wheelers, hammers lathe rasps etc. telephones order bells, alarm electric taps, cotton, canvas plain, old leather of sorts, &c., &c.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 12th July, 1905.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND..................	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE :

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

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Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
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Rangoon,
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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL............................	£800,000
RESERVE FUND...............	£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS............	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

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Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)
Ipoh (Perak
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manila
Cebu (Phillipines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
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GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

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LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt).
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS...........................	£110.000

HEAD OFFICE :

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The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up....................	Gold $3,250,000 ; 00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,288,424 ; 51

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

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Kobe.
Manila.
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THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

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F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

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Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL—Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS :—
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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, Merchandise, etc.

L. COMBE,
Acting Manager.

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BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles ; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,
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Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired. REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused

MOTOR CAR

WE have OPENED a SPECIAL BRANCH in which we SUPPLY MOTOR TYRES and other Tyres Accessories. Light and Heavy Motor Tyres of different Sections from 26in. to 32in. kept in Stock.

For particulars apply to :—

GOVINDJI MADHOWJI & Co.,
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FEVER DROPS. As. 4

(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)

The BEST and CHEAPEST Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION. Re. 1

(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)

For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.

Strongly recommended for SYPHILITIC TROUBLES,

SHARMA'S INKS.

Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER.
For Prices Samples Apply to
The SUPERINTENDENT,
T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY

EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS,

THE CURE FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

THE never-failing effects of EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing these distressingly painful diseases, have secured to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours where the patient has been driven almost to madness by the horrible excruciating tortures of this disease, but restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time—in most cases giving relief from the intolerable pain in one or two hours ; one bottle will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days, even when the patient has kept his bed for as many weeks, and sometimes months.

The authenticated proofs of decided approbation, sent unsolicited to the Proprietor, from all parts of the kingdom and from all classes of society, with a rapidly increasing sale, and a demand for them at home and abroad unparalleled fully warrants the assurance that no person subject to these disorders will, after a trial, be without them.

PREPARED ONLY BY

GEORGE EADE, 232, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E. C.

and sold everywhere in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

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First insertion	As. 6 per line
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To SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum ....Rs.	12	Per Annum ....Rs.	15
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Quarterly .... "	3	Quarterly .... "	3-12

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A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.'S LIST OF SENSATIONAL

NOVELS at Rs. 2-10, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 1-12.

Victoria Cross's "Life of my Heart." "The Religion of Evelyn Hastings." "Baccarat," by the Author of "Pigs in Clover." "Rose of the World," by Agnes and Egerton Castle. "Maid Margaret," by S. R. Crockett. Mrs. Wiggs, new Friend "Sandy," "A Dark Lantern," by the Author of "The Magnetic North." "Mop Fair," by Author of "Pitcher in Paradise," "A Courier of Fortune," by Arthur W. Marchmont. "The Old Cantonment," by Mrs. Croker. "The Challoners," by E. F. Benson. "Pam," by Baroness Von Hutten. "Up Side Streets," by W. Pett Ridge. "Capt. Amyas," by Dolf Wyllarde.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Bridge Topics by "Lynx"	0	8
Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0	8
Overheard, by Skene Dhu	0	8
Blackie's Standard English Dictionary	2	0
Henry Brocken, by W. I. de la Mare.	1	0
Indian History, by D. N. Neogi	1	0
French Test-papers, by E. B. Le François	0	6
Mercantile Abbreviations and Contractions	0	4
Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0	6
The Chronology of Ancient India.	0	6
The Rajput's Bride, by A. Rogers.	0	8
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
The New Life, by Dante, translated by D. G. Rossetti	0	8
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee	1	0
Self-Help, by Samuel Smiles	2	0
Ancient Calendars and Constellations, Illustrated, by Hon. E. Plunket	3	0
The Story of the Bible Society, Illustrated, by W. Canton	2	0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope	2	8
Self-Help, by Dr. Samuel Smiles	4	0

ALL ABOVE IN CLOTH AND BOARDS.

Brahmakarya, by Romesh C. Chakavartty	0	6
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0	6
Railway Thieves	0	6
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0	6
Thillai Govindan, by Pamba	0	6
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu	0	8
e Conversion, of India by Pitt Bonarjee	0	4
om Grave to Gay, by Chesney Cook	0	4

These last in paper or limp cloth binding. Apply XX care of "Bombay Gazette."

BEYNON'S "STANDARD" HAIR DOUCHE.

THE FINEST HAIR-DRESSING EXTANT.
COOLING, REFRESHING, RESTORATIVE AND STIMULATING.

BEYNON'S "STANDARD" HAIR DOUCHE is a most pleasant, soothing, stimulating and invigorating application for the head, specially recommended to residents on the plains of India. It is a most useful addition to the Toilet, it promotes and nourishes the growth of hair, and renders it soft, silky and glossy. Applied by means of the sprinkler to the head after exposure to the sun, it is most refreshing and exhilarating.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
CHEMISTS,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD,
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52, WALKESHWAR ROAD,
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Sold by Druggists everywhere.

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WITH important Rules on Grammar and idiom explained and illustrated by sentences in daily use. Could be learnt WITHOUT ANY HELP. A companion for beginners and a help to advanced students.

PRICE Rs. 2.

In Bombay can be had of ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, THACKER and Co., A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., D. B., TARAPOREWALLA SONS and Co., WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW and Co., Mrs. RADHABAI ATMARAM, and Mr. T. A. NAJM, ANJUMANI ISLAM, Bombay, and in Calcutta of THACKER SPINK and Co.

☞ Send for opinion on the Book.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL:

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations,
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each,
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

ESTABLISHED 1867.
Cable Address: "Woodhouse, Brighouse." A. 1. Code.
WOODHOUSE & MITCHELL, LIMITED.
Brighouse, Yorkshire, England.
STEAM ENGINES & MILL GEARING
For Textile, Flour & other Mills.
Contractors to H.M. War Department.

HAVE YOU SUSPECTED YOUR KIDNEYS?

WHEN the kidneys get ill the back gives out.

But the back is not to blame.

The ache comes from the kidneys, which lie under the small of the back.

Therefore dull pain in the back, or sharp, quick twinges, are warnings of sick kidneys—warnings of kidney trouble.

Plasters and Liniments will not cure a bad back, for they cannot reach the kidneys which cause it.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills reach the kidneys themselves; this is a special kidney and bladder medicine, and it drives out of the body all the liquid poisons and crystallised impurities which cause disease. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills heal the diseased surfaces of the kidneys and bladder.

Kidney trouble affects different people differently, but the common signs are backache, irregular kidney action, rheumatism, nervousness, languor, dizziness, irregular heart, back quickly affected by cold, sleeplessness, irritability, puffiness beneath the eyes, swollen ankles and limbs, headaches, despondency, too much or too little urine, sediment from the urine, gravel, and bladder troubles.

All Chemists sell DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS.

To prove what this Kidney Medicine will do for you, a sample box will be sent FREE by Post on application to FOSTER-McCLELLAN Co., 8, Wells-Street, Oxford-Street, London, W., England.

Please say what paper you saw this offer in,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 10.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£90 3/16	=	unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£99 1/4	=	do
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1/4	=	do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 3/4	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	27 3/16	=	+ 1/8
2 months hence	27	=	+ 1/8
Spot in New York	mutilated		

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·14	=	unchanged
Berlin "	20·47 1/4	=	do
New York Demand	mutilated		

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank bills	1 7/8 per cent	=	+ 1/8
3 " " "	2 1/8 per cent	=	+ 1/8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1/8 per cent	=	unchanged
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 1/2 per cent	=	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 3/8 per cent	=	+ 1/8
7 day market loans	1 1/4 per cent	=	unchanged

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 12 6 J J value, dull
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5s 6 1 value.
WHEAT—Quiet
Afloat for U K 2,760,000
RAPESEED—Easier
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 42 3/4 J A sellers, easier
ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Shahristan, Transvaal.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed excited. East Indian firm. Manchester firm. Total sales 5 000. Spot 5·99 plus 12. Egyptian F G F Brown 7 7-8. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports nil. Futures closed excited.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.
6·05	6·05	6·05
+ 34	+ 34	+ 33
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec**	**Dec.-Jan.**
6·05	6·05	6·05
+ 34	+ 34	+ 34
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar**	**Mar.-Apl**
6·05	6·05	6·06
+ 34	+ 34	+ 35

Receipts at U S Ports	11,000 bales
Do last year	1,500 do
Exports to Great Britain	23,000 do
Do do Continent	3,000 do

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	mutilated
Futures, month of July	11·05 + 40
Do do, Dec	mutilated a

a Advanced owing to daily weather reports show too much rain.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 1/8	+ 3/8
Futures, month of Sept	11·17	+ 42
Do. do. Dec	11·23	+ 42
Tone at close	steady	

Liverpool quotations for East Indian cotton show an advance of 1-16d. in all descriptions except Bengals, which are unchanged.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 10th July 1905:—

Cotton	4,324 bales.
Wheat	10,385 cwts.
Linseed	2,958 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,652 do
Gingellyseed	nil
Poppyseed	138 do
Groundnuts	23 do
Castorseed	215 do
Rice	860 do
Myrabollams	nil
Cottonseed	4,918 do
Mowraseed	2,467 do
Gram	1,163 do
Joowar	3,132 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, JULY 11.

EXCHANGE—Tone, firm.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4d. at 1-32
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.	1s. 4 5 32d.
Do. 6 do. do.	1s. 4 1-4d.
French Francs 3 do. do.	159 3-4
Marcks 3 do. do.	138
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	138
Shanghai 30 do.	193
Japan 30 do.	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	98·8
1st Settlement 1st August	98·6

Money Market, Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since	9th March	2 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do.	6th July	4	do.
Bank of Bengal	do.	27th April	4	do.
Bank of Madras	do.	15th June	5	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
LINSEED.—Tone quieter.			
Ready	7	6	6
Forward September	7	11	0
RAPESEED.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	6	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	6	14	0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready	7	0	0
POPPYSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	7	9	0
CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.			
Ready	31	0	0
WHEAT—Tone quiet, little doing.			
White Delhi	4	10	6 per cwt.
White Pissy 85 per cent	4	11	0 "
Nagpore Kutti	30	0	0 per candy.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—easier.	
Estimated sales	5,000 bales
Imports	23,000 "

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·96	5·96	5·96
—9	—9	—9
Oct.-Nov.	Nov-Dec.	Dec-Jan.
5·96	5·96	5·96
—9	—9	—9
Jan-Feb.	Feb-March.	Mch.-Apl.
5·96	5·96	5·97
—9	—9	—9

COTTON.—The market remains steady, and a fair business in spot is reported at Colaba. The decline advised in the Liverpool opener has caused a quieter tone in the Sutta bazaar, and prices close about Rs. 1 to 2 lower than the morning quotations.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

				July delivery.
Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	200	190	...	"
Bengals, M. G. (Ry. terms)	207	197	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	206	197	...	"
Oomrawutte (descriptions) M.-G.	214	206	...	"
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	204	198	"
Julgaum (M.-G.)	...	206	200	"
Khundwa (M. G.)	...	207	200	"
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.) Karanja do. (M.-G) Akola do. (M.-G.)	216	208	..	"
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	220	212	...	"
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	227	219	...	"
Broach (M.-G.)	250	244	...	"
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	217	209	...	"
Do (N.-G.)	216	208	...	"
Mattia (M.-G)	210	202	194	"
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	240	234	"
Westerns	...	213	207	"

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Tata and Co's Liverpool friends writing on the 22nd of June, report on the state of the cotton market on their side as follows:—Our market opened on Monday after the holidays at an advance of some 15 points in sympathy with the advance which took place in America, while our market was closed, and which was brought about by the continued unfavourable crop accounts. Since then the reports have been somewhat more favourable and prices have eased off. The extremely hot weather, however, which followed the continued torrential rains, has produced so hard a crust on the surface of the cotton fields, that the development of the plant will be difficult. Reverting to our remarks of last week, regarding the Bureau estimate of acreage a friend has pointed out to us that it has been officially stated that the estimate did not include acreage yet to be planted, but only acreage actually under cotton to the 25th May. On this subject we should like to quote another paragraph from our Texa friend's letter of 3rd June, which we mentioned last week.—"In this connection our manager at Taylor Tex. to-day, interviewed several of the Government reporters and in each case they say that the report they made was intended to cover the same as made last year, the amount of cotton planted and the estimate of that which is yet to be planted (from that date). There is no doubt in our minds that that was the general intention. That being the case, we look upon the Bureau as bullish, and the market now, after the Bureau, in a healthy condition. As we have written you on several occasions good weather can bring wondrous changes, but it is getting late, and no doubt the acreage will have been materially reduced. On the other hand, we hear of a number of planters, who are turning their attention to June corn to take the place of cotton recently washed up. It clearly depends on the weather from this time on, and to make a pretty fair crop we have got to have ideal weather, otherwise present prices are low enough. Another thing which has to be taken into account is the destruction by insects. We hear some very pessimistic reports about insects, particularly the boll weevil, which are becoming more numerous and injurious. Moreover we addressed a general enquiry to about 30 friends in the south on this subject, and the average of their replies was to the effect that, not only was the Bureau estimate final, i.e., that it included the acreage planted and still to be planted, but that, in their opinion, it rather overestimated the acreage than otherwise. We should now like to quote a letter, we have received from an important house in Kobe. The Japanese nation have shown so much genius and foresight not only in the conduct of the present war, but in all branches of their enterprise, that we attach great importance to this letter. In answer to our enquiries, our friends tell us that, with actual and projected increase, Japan's machine looms capacity will be 50 per cent. over last year at the end of August, and that every piece of cloth woven until then has been contracted for. Margins of pieces are simply magnificent, in yarns 1520 per cent., and goods 4 0 per cent. As regards raw material, spinners are only covered to the end of July, and with shipments to end of September. Added to this, stocks of yarn and goods are non-existent. Finally they express the view that if consumption keeps up to its present level, we shall require next year a crop of at least 12,000,000 bales to meet all requirements. As our friends know, this is an opinion we have held for some time, and the expression of our Japanese friends can therefore only strengthen us in our view. If the next crop should be less than 12,000,000, we may see higher prices—perhaps much higher prices. And we almost fear it is even now too late for this quantity to be produced. After having already passed through almost unprecedented difficulties the plant has yet before it all the vicissitudes of the most critical period of its growth, insects, drought (having no tap root to draw the moisture from depth) early frost etc., etc. As our Texas friend remarks everything would have to be simply perfect to produce even a fair crop. There seems to be a tendency to hope for an improvement in weather in order to give a crop in excess of requirements, but we would remind our friends that the June condition of 77·2 is the lowest for June since 1881, with only one exception, and it is an interesting fact that whenever the June condition has been a low one, the crop has been small, mostly very small. Last night a general enquiry was made among 50 leading and active members of our Association, as to their ideas of prices should the crop be 12, 17, or only 10 millions. The average of their replies is as follows: Crop 10,000,000, average 8·22d highest 10d, lowest 6·75d; crop 11,000,090, average 6·55d, highest 8d, lowest 5·50d; crop 12,000,000 average 5·15d, highest 6·12d, lowest 4·25d. We cannot help saying that these average prices pretty well express what our ideas on the subject are. Under these circumstances, we feel even more strongly than we expressed last week that under 5d, cotton is a safe investment. When peace is concluded in the Far East, we believe there will be a tremendous expansion of trade; very frequently, towards the termination of a war, expansion of trade is anticipated, and, when the end comes, all wants are found to be filled; but in the present case, with the continued uncertainty as to what Russia will do, people do not like to anticipate the actual conclusion of peace until they see it. When peace is concluded therefore we should say there will be an enormous demand from both Russia and Japan to replenish the immense stores of war material, goods and manufactures of all kinds, ships, machinery, etc., etc., which have been destroyed—a destruction unparalleled in the history of the world, and thus it might take fully two years for production to overtake consumption. We hope and trust that our friends will therefore make use of every flat market to make purchases, which we recommend in no doubtful or hesitating manner. In fact we can honestly say that we must go back to December 1903, when we so strongly advised buying and prices subsequently advanced more than 4d. per lb, to find a time, when we so confidently advocated a strong policy in the long run.

AN ATHLETE'S PREDICAMENT.

SCROFULA FROM INFECTED RUBBING GLOVES ZAM-BUK CURES.

The danger of catching skin disease, and the never failing curative agency to be found in Zam-buk, will be forced on one's mind by reading the experience of Mr. H. Colledge, of 166 Eagle Street, Coventry, who is well-known as an athelete in the Midlands. To the Coventry reporter, representative, Mr, Colledge said :—

"While at some sports I lent a young fellow my rubbing gloves, and although he had some pimples in his body I did not apprehend any ill-effects. A few days afterwards, however, pimples appeared on my right leg. They grew worse, multiplied alarmingly, the matter began to ooze from them. The disease, which resembled a form of scrofula, spread to both legs, and great pain and inconvience attended it. I consulted doctors and chemists, spending pounds on them, and used many bottles of medicine, five sorts of ordinary ointment and four kinds of powder. The disease did not abate, and it seemed as if nothing could conquer it. After being under doctor's treatment for nine months a friend told me to try Zam-buk. I was very sceptical after my experience, but I purchased a box and applied it with a piece of linen night and morning. After I had used one box the scabs began to disappear, leaving holes which Zam-buk rapidly filled with new healthy flesh. After completing the second box the disease had almost gone. I continued the treatment with a third box and my legs are now quite sound. There is no indication of the disease except the scars, which will, of course, disappear in time. I feel deeply grateful for the wonderful effects of Zam-buk. I have since recommended the balm to a friend who was similarly troubled, and he also has been cured."

Zam-buk has proved invaluable for catching skin diseases, spreading scabs, running sores, scrofula, blisters, chafing eczema, itch cramp, stiff joints, raw chins, blackheads. heat rash, abscesses, pimples, ulcers festering sores, sore feet, weak ankles, ringworm, sprains, strains, stiffness, bad legs, piles, swollen knees, inflamed patches, boils scalp irritation, poisoned wounds, dog bites, cat scratches, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica.

Zam-buk is sold by all leading chemists and medicine vendors or may be obtained from the Zam-buk Co.'s, Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, post paid and packed free for Rs 1-2 per box, Family size (containing three times the quantity) Rs. 2-8 per box.

FREE SAMPLE.—Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Zam-buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, to obtain a free sample box of Zam-buk, the great healing balm. Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 12th July, 1905.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KARAKA—July 11, at 12 noon, at her residence No. 2, New Marine Lines, Bai Bhicaiji, widow of the late Mr Dosabhai Framji Karaka aged 73. Funeral to-day (Wednesday) at 7 30 a.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

KEAY—July 6, at Lahore, Miss Agnes R Keay, Principal of the Christian Girls' School, Lahore.

MAHONY—June 30, at Mussoorie, "Norah" (aged 12 years), the beloved daughter of Mr and Mrs Mahony.

IS IT WEAKNESS?

At those periods when you let your arms fall by your side and experience that all gone feeling, just remember that your nerves are out of order. A bottle of

KEMP'S VITAL INVIGORATOR

will brace up and strengthen the tired nerves, and do it in a wonderfully short space of time.

The price is Rs. 3 per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
THE BOMBAY CHEMISTS.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 30m., San sets, 6h. 40m. High water 7-19m., 7-28a. Low water, 1-5m., 1-42a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports.
Association Football, Parel Gymkhana vs. Rovers.

POLICE NOTICE.—The police have possession of some money and keys and a piece of silver anklet which await claimants.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the Third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, which commenced on the 27th ult. terminated yesterday.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—The stewards of the s. s Oriental will give an "Endeavour Concert" in the Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock at 8-30 this evening. Admission free. No collection.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—On Friday, the 14th July, on account of the Students' Brotherhood Variety Entertainment, special arrangements have been made to run the usual last Bandra train 20 minutes late.

THEFT OF SILVER ORNAMENTS.—Rawji Raimal residing at Dadyset Agiary Street, has reported to the police that on Monday afternoon, during his and his wife's absence, some one had unlocked the padlock and had stolen their property of gold and silver ornaments valued at about Rs. 151-8.

THEFT OF A SILVER WATCH.—Mr. Badd, a surgeon on board the steamship "Oriental" now lying in No. 12, Victoria Dock, has reported to the Police the theft of an open-faced key-winding silver watch valued at about Rs. 75, from his cabin some time between 7 p.m. on Sunday and 9 a.m. on Monday.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—The following donations were received in aid of the above Orphanage :—Mr. Chunilal Dharamdass Rs. 500, Shett Meghji Valabdass Rs. 500 Bond of the City Improvement Trust for the use of the Orphanage School. A Hindu gentleman Rs. 100, A Parsee gentleman Rs. 60, A Mooltani gentleman Rs. 51. Shett Pragji Soorji for milk Rs. 30 monthly. Mr. D. M. Inglis Rs. 100.

MAHIM DISPENSARY.—The following patients were treated at the J. N. Wadia's Mahim Charitable Dispensary, Bombay, during the last month :—Males, 623; females, 607; children-males, 377; females, 282; total attendance, 1,892. The average of adults being 209 males, 202 females; of children 12·3 males and 9·4 females, the total average being 63·1 persons. The prevailing diseases were malarial fevers, itch, rheumatic affections and chest complaints.

OPIUM POISONING.—A verdict of suicide by poisoning himself with opium was returned yesterday morning at the inquest held by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital on the death of Kallaykhan Izatkhan, a Mahomedan, victoria driver, aged about twenty-six years. It appeared that the deceased was addicted to opium and was complaining of severe pain in the stomach. On Monday morning, he was found lying unconscious and breathing heavily on the road at Nagpada, whence he was taken to the J. J. Hospital for treatment, where he shortly died, notwithstanding all the remedies of restoring him to life.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday, at the Mazagoan Police Court, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, declared James Carson, a European, a vagrant as he had no means of subsistence. For that offence he was prosecuted by Sub Inspector Fuller. The accused was by profession a mechanical engineer. He was ordered to the Government Workhouse. Robert Scheve, a German, on being arrested for a similar offence, also pleaded guilty to the charge. He was a fireman by profession and was thrown out of employment. Here in Bombay he received help from German residents. The German Consul would not do anything for him. He was ordered to the Workhouse. The accused was further charged with deserting the Government Workhouse on the 27th of June last when he was given one day's leave to search for a job. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge saying he would not like to stay there as people would give no employment to a man who was kept in a Workhouse. On this charge, the accused was given a day's imprisonment.

ST. ISABEL'S (LADIES') CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION—Mrs David Thompson, Honorary Secretary, acknowledges with thanks, the receipt of the following donations towards the Kalbadevie Circle from 1st January to 30th June 1905. The "Hathwa Raj" Rs 100; D N G, Rs 25; H H the Raja of Pudukkottai and Mr M F Sinha, each Rs 20; H E the Right Hon'ble Lord Lamington, G C I E; H K, in memory of he deceased Bai Ruttonbai Merwanji Wadia, Vacuum Oil Co. and Rai Bahadur Mahabir Pershad Narain Singh, each Rs 10; Mr H R Dunk, H B, J A L, Mr J L Ruxton, Mr P de Bure, Mr S E Greaves, W W P, Mr A A Vlasto, Messrs H J Rustomjee and Co., the Bombay Gas Co, Ld, the Hon'ble Mr W H White, Capt J Hand, Bai Awabai Framjee Petit, Mr E F Allum, Mr Nurgess D Patell, Mr B H Hewett, Hormusje Edalje Cama, Charity, J J M, Mr R J Tata, Mr G D Marston, F A R, G R L, S L B, R H G, Mr M H Muckba, Major M T Yarr, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib, R U H, Mr Rustam S Powvala, Mr Kavashaw S Powvala, O, S, O G O, Messrs. Mongini Bros, R W, O M, Mr P B Jeejeebhoy, Capt J H Macdonald I M S, Mr J St, John Graham, Mr P M Dalal, Mrs Ratanbai Edaljee Bamje and H P D each Rs. 5; the Chief of Ichalkaranji, G P D S, Mr W A Chambers, H E B, M H B, H P W, M, G M W, H C R J, R O, Capt the Hon'ble G Fooljambe, Mrs J C R Nabert, B P D and Mr R J Dubash, each Rs. 3; F E M, Mr Dorabjee Bomanjee Mody and R H D, each Rs. 2. Further contributions will be thankfully accepted and acknowledged.

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

MATCH WITH ESSEX.

VISITORS' FIRST DEFEAT BY A COUNTY ELEVEN.

LONDON, June 23rd.—The match Australians versus Essex was continued to-day. Again the weather was perfect, and the wicket appeared to be fast. The attendance at the commencement was, however, only moderate. When the County resumed their innings, McLeod kept wicket in place of Newland, and Hopkins fielded as substitute. Laver and Cotter were the first two bowlers tried for the Australians. Both batsmen scored freely, but when McGahey had reached 18 he was given a life. Howell, fielding second slip, was the culprit. McGahey and Russell now defied the bowling for 45 minutes, and had scored respectively 25 and 12 runs. Noble was then given a trial with the leather, and the change was immediately successful. In his first over, Noble tucked Russell up. The batsman played the ball into the hands of Hill, fielding slip, and his partnership with McGahey came to an end. 4—12—55. After the partnership had been dissolved, McGahey welcomed Gillingham's arrival with

SOME GOOD HITTING.

He added 14 runs to his score, when he placed one off Laver in the vicinity of Darling. The Australian skipper brought off a smart catch. McGahey's score was compiled in 95 minutes. Apart from the chance already referred to, he gave another when his total stood at 27. Both opportunities were offered to Gehr's fielding deep mid-on, but were by no means easy chances. 5—39—88. At the time of McGahey's dismissal, Gillingham had 14 to his credit. At one run less Laver refused a hot return from this batsman. Laver soon, however, had his revenge, for when Gillingham had made a further seven he secured his dismissal through the medium of Noble, who was offered an easy catch at point. 6—21—106. Tosetti, who at this period, had made nine, had only added four more, when he succumbed. In attempting to turn a straight one from Noble he was clean bowled. 7—13—110. The score showed no alteration, when

A FURTHER DISASTER.

was in store for the County, Perrin, in an attempt to hit Laver, being neatly caught by Duff at mid-off. 8—0—110. Reeves and Douglas now improved matters somewhat, and were both together at the luncheon interval. The score had then risen to 147, Reeves being responsible for 20 and Douglas for 10. Upon the resumption of play, the attendance had increased to 3,000. The spectators were now treated to some interesting cricket, Reeves in particular indulging in some very free hitting. With the score at 179, the partnership between Reeves and Douglas came to an end. It had lasted 55 minutes. Reeves mishit one from Laver, and was easily taken by Duff at mid-on. His was a vigorous display, and included six fours. 9—37—175. Buckenham filled the vacancy, and helped Douglas to cause the second century to be telegraphed. When Douglas had put together 22, he tipped one from Cotter into the hands of McLeod, who was standing back to the fast bowler. Buckenham was not out, 20. 10—22—203. The innings, which closed for a total of 203, had lasted three hours thirty-five minutes.

AUSTRALIANS' SECOND INNINGS.

Requiring 221 runs in the match with Essex to avoid defeat, Darling and Duff commenced the visitors' second innings. Duff's stay was of a short duration, for, after notching three, he misjudged a full-pitched one from Buckenham, and was bowled. 1—3—4. Hill joined his captain, who was taking no liberties. After Hill made 15, Gillingham caugh him easily at mid-off. Another wicket to Buckenham. 2—15—28. Darling had been batting for half an hour, and had scored six. Captain and vice-captain now became associated, and remained together for 25 minutes. With his total at 15, Darling played one from Tremlin into his wicket. 3—15—53. Noble's contribution to the total was 19. He displayed a liking for Buckenham, scoring 11 off him in one over. In spite of this, Buckenham was at times very awkward to play, and the

COUNTY FIELDING WAS VERY KEEN.

The fate of Gregory was quickly decided. The second ball Tremlin sent him he played into the hands of Carpenter, who was fielding at slip. He thus secured the unenviable pair of spectacles. 4—0—56. The vice-captain had all this time been plodding away, and, with the aid of Hopkins, the score was carried to 97. Noble had then made 42 and Hopkins 18. Buckenham then bowled Noble. His innings, which was a judicious and skilful one, had lasted an hour and five minutes, and included five boundaries. 5—42—97. Before Hopkins had added to his total, he was given a life, Tosetti, standing third man, dropping an easy catch off Tremlin's bowling. To show his gratitude for this let-off Hopkins began to bang the bowling, scoring 11 runs in one over. His score stood at 29, when he lost Cotter, who, playing back instead of forward to a tricky one from

TREMLIN, WAS CLEAN BOWLED.

6—4—118. The new arrival, Newland, helped Hopkins to play out time. When stumps were drawn, the scoring-board registered 119 runs, of which number Hopkins had 31 to his credit and Newland two.

THIRD DAY'S PLAY.

London, June 24th.—The weather for the third and concluding day of the fixture, Essex versus the Australians was slightly cooler than that of the two previous days. The attendance, however, was very meagre. The wicket appeared to be a little worn.

Hopkins and Newland continued their innings, to the bowling of Tremlin and Buckenham. Newland had only added two to his overnight total when Buckenham sent his leg-stump flying out of the ground. 7—4—124. Gehrs did not aid his side. After making but two, he put one from Buckenham into his wicket. 8—2—126. With McLeod associated with Hopkins, some lively hitting ensued, McLeod being responsible for some clever placing to leg. When he had put together 23, Buckenham snatched him in the slips of Tremlin. 9—23—157. The partnership between McLeod and Hopkins had been a very useful one, and had endured 30 minutes.

LAVER NOW JOINED HOPKINS,

whose score was 44. The pair set to work in earnest and so vigorous was their batting that 33 runs were added in 20 minutes. Hopkins was indulging in some good drives, while luck favoured him with one or two snicks. The bowler-manager was also doing his share, and he added three nice boundaries on rapid succession. With the telegraph-board showing 190 runs, the Essex captain began to be anxious, Buckenham was taken off, and Douglas given a trial with the leather. The move met with no success, for, after three hours and 15 minutes' play, the second century was telegraphed. The finish now promised to be most exciting, for both batsmen appeared well set. After two more runs had been scored, Fane gave Buckenham another trial. The ruse was immediately successful, for, with the second ball, the county skipper secured the victory for his side. Laver went for one from Buckenham, and Fane, fielding leg, brought off a well-judged catch. The retiring batsman had notched 18 runs, and he was warmly applauded for the plucky assistance he gave Hopkins at a critical stage of the game. The value to his side of

HOPKIN'S 67 NOT OUT

cannot be overrated. Although his timing was occasionally faulty, he played finely, and with the exception of the one chance to Tosetti, he made no mistakes. He was at the wickets for two hours and a quarter, and included in his score were one five and eight fours. For the County, Buckenham was the most successful bowler, his six wickets costing only 92 runs. The following are the scores :—

ESSEX.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
F L Fane, c Cotter, b Laver	4	b Noble	16
H Carpenter, c Laver, b McLeod	24	b Cotter	2
C McGahey, b Laver	0	c Darling, b Laver	39
F H Gillingham, c Hill, b Laver	9	c Noble, b Laver	21
G Tosetti, c Newland, b Laver	14	b Noble	13
P Perrin, b Laver	0	c Duff, b Laver	0
W Reeves, c Hopkins, b McLeod	11	c Duff, b Laver	37
E Russell, c Hill, b Laver	8	c Hill, b Noble	12
J W H T Douglas, c McLeod, b Duff	23	c McLeod, b Cotter	21
Tremlin, b Duff	8	c sub, b Noble	0
C P Buckenham, not out	1	not out	20
Extras	13	Extras	21
Total	115	Total	202

AUSTRALIANS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
J Darling, c Buckenham, b Tremlin	1	b Tremlin	15
R A Duff, c Reeves, b Buckenham	20	b Buckenham	3
C Hill, b Buckenham	5	c Gillingham, b Buckenham	15
M A Noble, l-b-w, b Tremlin	1	b Buckenham	42
C McLeod, c and b Tremlin	12	c Buckenham, b Tremlin	23
S E Gregory, b Buckenham	0	c Carpenter, b Tremlin	0
A J Hopkins, c Perrin, b Buckenham	0	not out	67
D R A Gehrs, b Buckenham	0	b Buckenham	2
A Cotter, b Tremlin	38	b Tremlin	4
F Laver, c Perrin, b Buckenham	13	c Fane, b Buckenham	18
P Newland, not out	0	b Buckenham	4
Extras	1	Extras	9
Total	100	Total	202

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Essex.

First Innings.—Laver, six for 49; Duff, two for 17; McLeod two for 20; Cotter, none for 19.

Second Innings.—Laver, four for 81; Cotter, two for 35; Noble four for 66.

Australians.

First Innings.—Buckenham, six for 45; Tremlin, four for 51.

Second Innings.—Buckenham, six for 91; Tremlin, four for 81; Reeves, nil for 14; Douglas, nil for 6.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

JOHN BRIGHT C. C. vs. THE INDEPENDENT C. C.

A Cricket match was played on Sunday on the Esplanade ground between the above clubs and resulted in the victory of the former by 72 runs. Independent going in first to bat score 90 runs, Messrs B. Engineer and K. Mehta scoring 46 and 13 runs, respectively. P. Kapadia from the John Bright secured 5 wickets for 35 runs while A. Mistry and M. Wadia each secured 2 wickets for 39 and 24 runs, respectively. John Bright in its innings scored 162 runs to which Messrs Cardmaster, J. Engineer, P. Kapadia and S. Kalyaniwalla contributed 45, 43, 21, and 12 runs respectively Messrs B. Engineer and K. Mehta from the Independent each secured 3 wickets for 25 and 57 runs, respectively while Udwadia secured 2 wickets for 31 runs.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S vs. BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST C. C.

This match was played on the Marine Lines ground on Saturday the 8th Instant and resulted in a draw.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S C. C.

1st Innings.

Mr S B Morris	37
R Ghelabhoy	79
J V Hildreth	8
F Captain	5
H C Graham	4
S Nagporwala	0
B Engineer not out	20
S Bhausale	0
D A Turner not out	5
Patell did not bat	
Gomes did not bat	
Extras	13
Total	171

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST C. C.

1st Innings.

Mr V Masurker not out	35
Mr R C Marathe	15
Mr Byramjie	5
Mr B B Desai	1
Mr D Thompson not out	2
Mr K S Keker did not bat	
Mr S F Dias	
Mr Atmaram Vitoal	
Mr S B Rodrigue	
Mr K P Parri	
Mr P H Bhappo	
Extras	9
Total for 7 wkts	67

FRIENDS UNION C C vs. YOUNG HINDOO C. C.

The above match was played on the Marine Lines ground on 9th day of July 1905 and resulted in a win for the Friends Union C. C. by 3 wickets and one run. Scores.

FRIENDS UNION C. C.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr Gunalany, b Bhatodeker	5	did not bat	
Mr S K Diveker, b Vakil	0	not out	12
Mr M D Pai, b Vakil	21	b Prabhaker	22
Mr W B Kirtiker, c D A Shete, b Bhatodeker	13	c D A Shete, b W Shete	10
Mr N K Diveker, b Bhatodeker	15	b W Shete	7
Mr M R Deo, b W Shete	10	b W Shete	0
Mr H N Patil, b Bhatodeker	0	b W Shete	17
Mr A H Kirtiker, l-b-w, b Bhatodeker	5	Did not bat. Innings declared closed.	
Mr R C Marathi, not out	6		
Mr V V Talpade, b Bhatodeker	3		
Mr M H Kirtiker, played in W Shete	2		
Extras	4	Extras	7
Total	85	Total	83

YOUNG HINDOO C. C.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr Dhargalker, c and b Deo	4	not out	6
Mr W G Shete, L B W Deo	2	did not bat	0
Mr D K Telang J R c Diveker, b Kirtiker	6	c W Kirtiker Marathe	11
Mr Prabhaker run out	0	c Talpade Marathe	4
Mr D K Telang Sr c Talpade Deo	0	c Kirtiker Marathe	13
Mr G Bhatodeker, St b Kirtiker	0	c Diveker, Kirtiker	5
Mr D A Shete, c Pai Kirtiker	37	did not bat	0
Mr S A Shete, b Kirtiker	1	c Kirtiker	0
Mr M M Kapadia, c and b Deo	9	run out	7
Mr K R Pilgaoker, b M Kirtiker	13	did not bat	0
Mr D N Vakil, not out	2	b M Kirtiker	29
Extras	3	Extras	6
Grand Total	67	Grand Total	81

HIGH COURT DECREES.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, presiding at the High Court yesterday, disposed of the following cases :—

In the case of Ruttonjee Hormusjee Bhaya and another against Pitamber Pragjee and others, Mr. P. J. Padshaw, instructed by Messrs, Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon appeared for the plaintiffs, there being no appearance for the defendants. The plaintiffs carry on business as mill store suppliers and hardware merchants. The defendants are partners and carry on the business of a ginning factory. The plaintiffs had dealings with the defendants, to whom they supplied various kinds of gin stores from September 1903 to January 1904, of the value of Rs. 3,308. Accounts were adjusted on the 31st March last, when the amount due to plaintiffs was Rs. 3,745. Rs 750 had been paid by the defendants on account since the filing of the suit. His lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 2,995 with interest.

In the case of Chotalal Javer Thucker against Nawabzada Nasrula Khan and another, Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs, Little and Co., for the plaintiff, asked for a fortnight's postponement, which was granted.

Bai Manibai widow of Radhavjee Jadowjee, sued Gangjee Shamjee and Co., to recover money advanced at interest. Mr. Rustom Wadia, who instructed by Messrs, Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the plaintiff, said she advanced to the defendants' firm, at 7 1-2 per cent. interest, the sum of Rs. 2,000 on the 8th November last. Payment of the money was demanded on the 29th May last, but no part of the money had been paid. His lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 2,000 with interest at 7 1-2 per cent. per annum and costs.

The same plaintiff brought a suit against Naranjee Damjee to recover Rs. 4,000 advanced at interest on the 10th November 1904, Mr. Faiz B. Tyabjee, instructed by Messrs Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the plaintiff and stated that the defendant had paid Rs. 1 000 in December, and Rs. 500 in February last on account of the loan. His lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 2,500, with interest a. 7 1-2 per cent and costs.

PUNJAB EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND.

THE following further subscriptions to the Punjab Earthquake Relief Fund have been received by the Bank of Bombay :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged	71,397	4	3
On the first Anniversary of the late Bai Navazbai Rustomji J. Jujabhoy through a lady relative	2	0	0
Total	71,399	4	3

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NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY FOR LIGHT AND POWER IN BOMBAY.

A LICENSE to supply ELECTRICAL ENERGY to the public having been granted by the Local Government to the Brush Electrical Engineering Company, Limited, a supply of Energy will be shortly available in the principal streets and roads of the Fort.

TARIFF.

(1) The charges for Electrical Energy will be on the maximum demand (Wrights') system.

(2) Readings of meters and indicators showing the maximum supply demanded will be taken once in every month.

(3) The Energy consumed will be charged for at the rate of 8 annas per Board of Trade unit for the first hour's use per day of the maximum supply demanded as recorded by the indicator whether for lighting or power all in excess of this quantity will be charged at the following rates:—

(a) For lighting purposes or for lighting and power purposes when on the same circuit—3 annas per Board of Trade unit.

(b) For power purposes only—1 1/2 annas per Board of Trade unit

4 A minimum charge of Rs. 9 per quarter will be made to the occupants on behalf of every house tenement flat or other premises, whilst connected to the Company's mains even if no energy is consumed.

Applications for supply must be made on a printed form which can be obtained at the Company's Office, Canada Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.

FRANK W. CHANTER,
Agent to the Brush Electrical Eng. Co., Ltd.
Dated Bombay, June, 8th, 1905.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1905.

SIR E. LAW AND INDIA.

OUR late Finance Minister, Sir E. Law, has still, apparently, the interests of this country at heart, or he would have spared himself the trouble of lecturing the London Chamber of Commerce on our economic conditions. He believes that it is now more or less generally accepted in England that India to-day is prosperous as regards both its economic and financial position, but with great regret he has observed that even among those who might be expected to be well-informed on the question there is no clear recognition of the really remarkable, sound and prosperous situation of the country. This is certainly our own fault, for, when we have visitations of famine we make a loud outcry about it and accept assistance from any and every part of the world. If the rains hold off for a day or two, we raise an alarm as though we were unable to meet and grapple with our misfortunes alone and single-handed. Then when we have money we bury it in the ground or expend it in the purchase of jewels for our wives instead of judiciously investing it, and the British public, failing to appreciate the omission of the people of a country putting its money in its our national industrial concerns, prefers to invest capital elsewhere. Sir Edward Law marvelled at this, exclaiming that although as his five years' experience in the responsible position of Financial Member of the Governor-General's Council had taught him, there are important openings in India for profitable undertakings, British capitalists appear to look askance at Indian investments, while their money flows freely to many other countries where there is no guarantee of the stability of exchange, where there is constant danger of political disturbance and where the British trader frequently finds himself hampered under a foreign regime, to which he is unaccustomed and which is unfavourable and uncongenial to his habits and ways of working. Sir Edward strove to prove they would do better to invest their money in India.

We are glad to find that Sir Edward, beyond dwelling on scientific finance, brought home to his hearers the extensive measures adopted by the Government of this country to carry out industrial surveys, which will undoubtedly help to render safe any investment which the capitalist may be disposed to make. It is only within quite recent years, as Sir Edward observed, that it has been realised that economic progress has rendered specialisation as necessary in all technical branches in India, as it has long since been found to be in the more advanced Western countries, and it is chiefly due to the energy of the present Viceroy that the services of a number of competent experts have lately been secured in several departments, while important reforms have been effected by the establishment of a Railway Board placing the control of Railway policy in the hands of specially selected officers, and by the creation of a new Ministry of Commerce and Industry. If any official measure can induce the investment of British capital in this country, those indicated above are they. As Sir Edward Law put it, one important result of expert advice will be the greater encouragement of private initiative in commercial and industrial undertakings and, particularly, he thinks, this will be the case as regards railway undertakings and other public works. There is much in what he said as to the bureaucratic mind being strongly against anything undertaken by private enterprise, which may appear reasonably possible to undertake with profit by official agency and, moreover, there is generally a certain undefined distrust of private agency. Such distrust Sir Edward declared to have been, to some extent, justified through the circumstance that bureaucracy not having been in touch with the commercial community has sometimes been inclined to listen too favourably to the proposals of plausible persons and firms of no standing who promised much; whilst those of solid houses, not posing as philanthropists and making no secret of the fact that they would not undertake business unless fairly assured of reasonable profit, have sometimes been adversely considered on the ground that they were seeking too great advantages.

A step in the right direction has been taken in the creation of the new Ministry of Commerce. Of course, that Department is only in its infancy and it may be some time before it asserts its value. But it will at all events be able at once to put itself into communication with Chambers of Commerce and ascertain the standing of the firms concerned. It should also be able to advise Government as to the probable soundness of any business they may undertake. As Sir Edward Law said, for business to be thoroughly successful, both parties to a transaction must secure a profit and though this was a home truth to all his audience, he could not but fear that failure to admit its practical application has often proved an obstacle in important affairs in India. Whether the new Ministry will fulfil its mission remains to be seen. To do so it must be manned by men of the soundest commercial and industrial training and experience. It must not be made the receptacle for effete or incapable civilians and the like. If the expert is wanted in other industrial fields he is equally required in a special department such as this, and the fact must never be lost sight of. Sir Edward Law himself could never have occupied the position he did in India if he had not been a specialist and an expert, and he is quite within the mark when he declares that the multitudinous requirements of modern society cannot be satisfied by "all round men" and the general progress, due to the success of the early Indian Civil Service administration, created an ever-increasingly felt want of technical assistance, and this could not be obtained from among the members of a society composed of officials with a sprinkling of traders. Experts in every department are now to be found in India and, if the country does not attain to a high degree of economic efficiency, it will not be for want of experts.

EMPIRE CABLES. THE importance to trade of a cheap and easy means of communication between England and the daughter States of the Empire is a subject that is receiving considerable attention. At present, the Empire suffers from expensive cable rates and from the lack of an Imperial cable service touching British territory only. The question is not a new one. So far back as 1887, at the meeting of the first Colonial Conference, the question of an Imperial telegraph service was discussed, and in 1894 again the proposal was set forth in detail. The credit for proposing the scheme is due to Canada, and more especially to one distinguished Canadian, Sir Sandford Fleming, who for the last twenty years has been steadily advocating and working for a Pan-Britannic system of telegraph cables. The scheme set forth by this gentleman and the Ottawa Board of Trade is divided into four sections:—(1) A State owned cable from the United Kingdom to the Pacific, embracing a cable across the Atlantic and land lines through Canada; (2) A cable across the Pacific from Canada to New Zealand and Australia, with land lines through Australia to the Indian Ocean; (3) A cable from Australia across the Indian Ocean to South Africa, with a branch from Cocos Island to India; (4) A cable from Cape Town to the United Kingdom, via Ascension, the West Indies, and Bermuda, with a branch to Canada. The second section of this scheme is, of course, already an accomplished fact, for, at the end of 1900, the English Government, with the Governments of Canada, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand, jointly contracted to lay and establish the Pacific cable. This act of co-operation involved the adoption of an entirely new principle in connection with ocean cables—that is to say, joint State ownership. It cost £1,795,000, and was opened for traffic on December 8, 1902, The revenue for the year 1903-04 was £80,118; expenditure £167,869 including £77,545 for interest and sinking fund, and £35,500 placed to reserve for depreciation and renewals, leaving the working expenditure at £54,824. The mere advocacy of this cable had at once a remarkable effect on the charges made by cable companies which were soon reduced to 50 per cent. The rate fixed per word by the Pacific cable is 3s., before that the price had been 9s 4d. per word. The laying of the Pacific cable naturally met with bitter opposition from the private companies. Tempting overtures were made to the Australian Governments, offering to reduce the burdensome telegraph charges, provided certain concessions were granted. The then Governments of New South Wales and Victoria listened to the overtures and granted what the companies desired. Now the Commonwealth inherits the act of New South Wales and Victoria, as the terms secured by the companies cannot be rescinded in the ordinary way. In order to discuss this and the future working of the Pacific cable, it is interesting to note that a Conference was arranged to be held in London on the 28th ult. between representatives of the Governments concerned.

FRENCH CARTRIDGES. In France the Chamber of Deputies during its last session had to listen to observations on the subject of the waste of ammunition in regimental firing practice. Some said that cartridges were fired not to exercise the men, but simply to use up ammunition so as not to have any remainder at the end of the year. Are the facts alleged exact? It is probable that they are. Is that a reason for diminishing the supply of cartridges? Certainly not, says "L'Energie Française" but we must seek out the cause of these regrettable facts, and once that found it should be easy to apply the remedy. Each infantry corps disposes of a certain number of cartridges calculated according to the number of officers and men of the troop counted as effective, this figure is increased by an extra allocation based on the number of men joining in the firing at manœuvres, if the corps takes part in them. These allocations are not very large; they are less than in Germany, in England, in the United States or in many other countries. They ought to be increased for a two years' service instead of being reduced, for shooting is, with marching, the very foundation of the training of an infantry soldier. But on the other hand, cartridges are expensive and should not be fired uselessly. Whence arises the waste spoken of in the Chamber? It is the result of the method of estimating. The estimate for ammunition is really calculated for the period up to the 31st of December. The corps, which has not used up its cartridges on that date, must return them and they are deducted from the allocation for the next year. In that case, the captain of the corps incurs blame, he will be told, for example, that shooting is not held in honor in his regiment, that in not utilising his ammunition he furnishes arguments for a diminution in the allocations Very often the estimate has included much rifle practice in November and December, practice by young recruits and high class firing by old soldiers, but unforeseen circumstances, bad weather, field-firing, etc., may bring the cancellation of many meetings. Sooner than make economies that in no way advantage the corps the chief often decides to double the rifle practices, increase the number and duration of lessons in unfavourable conditions: the result is not commensurate with the expenditure authorised. In the two last months of the year thousands of cartridges are thus hurriedly fired away which might have been utilised with advantage the following year. The remedy is very simple. To avoid all waste, recourse must be had to the system employed so wisely for other objects. Each corps should have the control of a certain store of ammunition, it should demand what it requires of the Artillery department. Its economies would be of some use then as the surplus would be carried on from one year to another. All reason for firing to a finish at the close of the year would disappear, to the great benefit of the men's training, and the corps would not incur undeserved reproaches.

RUBBER. "AFRICA" tells us that quite recently the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce under the presidency of Sir Alfred Jones held a conference with Viscount Mountmorres. The traveller explained shortly the process in use in the cultivation of caoutchouc, as well as the measures taken to preserve a sufficient stock for future use. It is much to be feared, indeed, that the number of wild trees which produce the best caouchouc are diminishing yearly, and for the following cause: the wild creepers attain considerable heights and the natives, in order to collect the milky liquid that flows from the caoutchouc, are in the habit of cutting the stems and thus causing the death of the whole creeper. In French Congo as well as in Belgian, measures have been taken restricting the quantity of liquid to be extracted from each tree and, in order to keep a sufficient stock for future needs, the rule has been adopted of obliging the people to plant more creepers, and thus prevent the complete disappearance of the caoutchouc tree. Sir Alfred Jones called the attention of the audience to a comparison—not very favourable to England—between the action in the French, Belgian and Portuguese possessions and that of England in the treatment of the rubber tree, and he proposed sending to the Liverpool University a resolution asking for the despatch to Africa of experts in questions of botany. Sir Alfred Jones also stated that he would undertake the cost of the expedition of the three botanical experts whom the University of Liverpool would send out.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of June 1903. Rs. 18,25,43,000, June, 1904. Rs. 17,87,02,000. July 1905. Rs. 17,5759,000.

THE Madras Harbour Trust Administration Report for 1904-05, just issued, contains most interesting details of the many improvements effected since the Trust obtained a full-time Chairman, Mr. F. J. E. Spring, C.I.E., whose zeal and skill are conspicuous in every department of the Trust's operations.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, for the week ending 27th May, amounted to Rs. 2351, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 350. Total earnings from 1st January to 27th May, were Rs. 46,005, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 4,450.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway, for the week ending 27th May amounted to Rs. 24,537, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 9,342. Total earning from 1st January to 27th May were Rs. 4,57,409 being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,18,.086

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the week ending 27th May, amounted to Rs. 5,108, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 868. Total earnings from 1st January to 27th May, were Rs. 89,031, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 4,514.

THE District Judge of Colombo has given judgment against the Messageries Maritimes Co., for Rs. 31,907 damages in connection with the collision of the steamer Touraine with a schooner in Colombo harbour. The Judge drew the attention of the authorities to the lax way in which pilots are permitted to do their work.

DURING his trip on the Upper Nile and Bahr-el-Gazal districts, Sir William Garstin shot the largest elephant on record since the reconquest of the Soudan. Its tusks weigh 294lbs.

THE railway and the telegraphic line from the Cape to Cairo, now under construction, have reached Kalomo, the chief town of North-Western Rhodesia. Kalomo is 90 miles north of the Falls, and the work of construction of the 250 miles to Rhodesia Broken Hill will be immediately undertaken. It is hoped that it will proceed at the rate of a mile a day.

THE Italians have reinforced their Alpine troops on the Austrian frontier; the Austrians are strengthening their garrisons in the Tyrol in Carinthia and in Istria. Six battalions of chasseurs and two squadrons of cavalry, taken mostly from the frontier of Galicia, which is held to be less exposed to danger since the Russo-Japanese war, have been brought to the Austro-Italian frontier.

THERE are in Afghan Turkestan, a number of Jewish shopkeepers and traders, whose presence has hitherto been tolerated by the authorities. These men have now fallen under the suspicion of being spies in the pay of Russia and the Governor of the Province has summarily ordered them to quit the country. They have had to close their shops and are kept under surveillance pending the settlement of accounts with their customers.

THE Chinese Government have decided on the creation of a new and ninth department, that of Instruction. The administrations hitherto in being were those of Civil Nominations, Worship, Finance, Justice and Public Works and they represented the six traditional administrations. After the events of 1900, to them was added the Wai-wou-pou a transformation of the Tsung-li-Yamen; in 1903, the Shan-pou, or Ministry of Commerce; and now that of Public Instruction will complete the series.

Now that they are on the verge of the dog days, the curator of the Municipal Observatory of Paris has given one or two useful hints in advance which may have their interest also in England. Heat is rising, but has not yet become excessive, and the curator warns all who may be in any danger of exposure to risk of sunstroke to avoid alcoholic drinks as one of the most predisposing causes. Direct sunstroke is more common in the open country than in towns, but townsfolk have to face a complication from which the peasant is free in the reverberation of the sun's rays from walls and pavements. In France and Germany, sunstroke is very frequent during July, rather less so in England, and oddly enough, almost rare in Belgium.

THE modern sun-god has had his second annual festival at the hands of the twentieth century worshippers of Paris, whose high priest is M. Camille Flammarion. The rites of the new cult have not yet developed much variety for versatile Paris, but that may be expected in due time. For the present neo sun-worship is taking root, and its ceremonial is content to repeat itself. Taking them altogether, the proceedings would seem "slow" to the non-elect. An evening dinner, an astronomical lecture with projections, and finally a night's vigil on the top of the Eiffel Tower to witness from that elevation the first glimpses of dawn. One may safely suggest that neo sun-worship requires much lore in astronomy to wash it down, seeing that there are no drinks after dinner.

AN ITALIAN'S IMPRESSIONS OF ENGLAND.

Mr. G. M. Palliccia, writes in the "Westminster:" After a voyage of little more than an hour, but which seemed to me an eternity, little used as I was to those indomitable waves which buffeted our white steamboat, I for the first time set foot on "this precious stone set in the silver sea"—a sea which is a strong bulwark not only against the "hand of war" but also against a peaceful Anglophile like myself. This silver streak, almost always agitated, seems placed to keep far off the foreigner, unworthy to tread this "hearth of majesty." And yet no land was ever more generously hospitable, or more truly to be called the cradle of modern freedom. As I entered England I seemed to be a guest in the house of an old and faithful friend.

Well do we Italians remember with grateful hearts the kindly welcome and brotherly sympathy extended to our fathers when, worn and bleeding from the struggle with our tyrants, they sought shelter on these shores, well do we remember the powerful and disinterested support given by English men and women to the cause of Italian independence.

The boat-train carried us with surprising velocity from the white cliffs of Dover, through verdant fields and hop gardens which seemed a prosaic version of my native vine yards, I was impressed by the rounded massive trees which towered above these fields; they appeared of a size disproportionate to the landscape, with its low ranges of hills and limited horizon. On we flew, without a jolt or a vibration; we seemed to slide on polished wheels, and I exclaimed to my companion, "What a perfect construction, both of the line and the rolling-stock!"

My words, spoken in Italian, attracted the attention of a priest from Tonkin, who for some time past had been glancing in my direction. As we neared the grey and smoky suburb of London—a suburb which seemed in itself an interminable city—the priest asked me in French whether in order to reach Queen-street he should leave the train at Charing Cross. He could not speak English, and therefore preferred to address me, a foreigner, rather than any of the other people in the compartment, who would have been far more competent to answer his inquiry thinking perhaps that these Englishmen would try to force their language upon him, as they do other of their habits and customs. I have often noticed that an Englishman who is well acquainted with a foreign tongue will never use it unless absolutely obliged. If he finds himself understood, he will repeat a courteous 'Yes" a hundred times a day rather than make use of the nasal "Oui," the guttural "Ja," or the soft "Si."

In another hundred years perhaps the greater part of the world will speak English. It has the advantage of simplicity of construction and the almost entire absence of inflections, and its knowledge will supersede attempts to teach "Esperanto" and other artificial languages. Even at the present day an Anglo-Saxon is the only man who can travel around the world with no other language but his own.

A loud whistle announced the arrival of our train at Charing Cross Station—a vast building, compared to which the principal station at Milan takes a secondary place, frequented by a few local trains. But this is the characteristic of the English Metropolis. In London the standard of measure is infinitely higher than in Rome. It could not be otherwise in a city whose population is larger than that of many kingdoms; which has double the number of inhabitants of Paris and more than the sum-total of Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg. Here everything is immense and imposing. Regent's Park and Hyde Park are two vast oases, compared to which the Roman Pincio becomes a microscopic garden. Just as in the Pincio the children ride goats and tiny donkeys so in Regent's Park they are carried on camels and elephants. The bridges over the Tiber are mere toys compared with the Tower Bridge. London shops are like palaces, their windows are as large as houses, and they attract the attention of passers-by of every nation, although one seldom sees written up "Ici on parle Francais" or a similar notice in any other Continental language; occasionally a German clerk is to be found who speaks a little French, but Italian never: whilst in Rome, not only in the Piazza di Spagna, the foreigners' quarter but everywhere throughout the city, the principal shops exhibit notices: "English Spoken."

The chief deficiencies of England are sunshine and antique works of art. But the most practical people in the world have sought to supply these defects: they travel to the shores of the Mediterranean to find the sun, and they bring home with them artistic treasures from India, Egypt, Greece, and, alas! also from Italy. With bitter regret as well as admiration, Italians find some of their finest sculptures and paintings—representing every period—in the galleries of aristocratic London mansions and the vast halls of the British Museum.

In the midst of all this intense and unwearied activity, this rapid and perpetual movement of London, spirit rises resplendent, even in the gloom of winter days—the spirit of order which Dante calls.

. . . la form
Che l' universo a Dio fa somigliante.

This profound sense of order manifests itself in every branch of English social life—in that respect of constituted authority and that just appreciation of the value of time which are patent to the most superficial observer. I have seen in Cheapside dozens of vehicles of every description, coming from every direction, stopped in one second at the order of a policeman; I have seen citizens run spontaneously to aid a policeman who was struggling with two roughs. This police force is a peculiarly English institution, and does honour to the country. It is sufficient to study one of these stalwart, rigid, yet good-humoured representatives of the law to become acquainted with the psychology of the English nation. In England there are no evil traditions associated with the police, no memories of political of persecution and espionage; they have been placed in their position of authority by the will of a free people. In Italy, on the other hand, a sense of repugnance to the police sank deep into the masses everywhere during the days of foreign oppression, and the effect continues even when the cause of hatred has been removed; so that not only no one is willing to assist our town guards, but popular sympathy is generally on the side of any man arrested by them.

The punctuality of English people is proverbial. Of their other national qualities—their practical good sense, their well-ordered liberty, it is possible to learn something from their books, and from the debates in our Parliament, where no question of serious importance is ever discussed without referring to the example set by England. But who can appreciate the punctuality of the English without living amongst them? Their motto "Time is money" one sees put into practice every minute of the day. Watch the starting of one of the trains which rapidly succeed each other at a London railway-station. To go to that station half an hour before the time for starting, as one does in Italy, would make you be laughed at. A minute before the driver starts the locomotive the passengers come running along the platform, they enter the carriages, the doors are slammed, and the train is off—without any of that ritual, those repeated "Signori, in vettura! Partenza! Pronti!" with two notes of a horn and a final shriek of a whistle, which is required to move a train out of an Italian station.

Repression of feeling, coolness in emergency, courage in the face of danger, the result of their hardy outdoor life and devotion to outdoor sports, are the heritage not only of Englishmen but also of the "fair daughters of Albion." As a matter of fact, the traditional Anglo-Saxon colouring, blue eyes and golden hair, is less frequent than the Anglo-Celtic dark brown hair and dark grey eyes; but the "belle Inglesine," as Romans call them, have often complexions fresh as a wild rose. In their simple and well-cut gowns, their picture-hats, and strong yet dainty boots, they march swiftly with long step (I had almost written strides), and swinging arms, like so many soldiers. They have perfect figures, tall and straight, lithe and slender as poplars; yet something of grace and elegance is generally lacking in their movements, and, with all their admirable frankness and simplicity, they are sometimes a little too brusque in manner and perhaps deficient in charm and desire to please, feeling as they do that they are a personality and not a plaything. But what attracts me most in an Englishwoman is her calmness and complete possession of herself.

THE OCCUPATION OF SAGHALIEN.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL MESSAGES.

The Case of Expionage at Tokio.

THE JAPANESE LOAN.

The Peace Conference.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan, in Bombay writes :—

The following telegram was received on Monday night from my Government:—"An official report from the Saghalien landing army is as follows :—We occupied Korsakov early in the morning of the 8th instant without much resistance. The Russians burnt the town of Korsakov and retired to a position near Soloivka, about seven miles north of Korsakov, where they again attempted to offer resistance, but being dislodged by our pursuing force, retired towards Vladimirovka, about 22 miles north of Korsakov. In this engagement we captured four guns and a quantity of ammunition. There was no damage on our side."

The following telegram was received yesterday morning from the Japan Government :—

Admiral Katooka reports :—Our Squadron arrived in Saghalien waters at daybreak of the 7th instant, and after sea-clearing operations, transports and part of the Squadron approached the coast. A combined naval detachment then landed and without resistence occupied a position as previously determined. Thereupon a part of our army also landed and relieved the naval detachment.

Meanwhile the enemy's fort on a height south of Korsakov opened fire at our ships, which were engaged in clearing the sea, but the latter successfully effected the operations as pre-arranged. There was no damage to our Squadron.

In the early morning of the 8th instant three warships and two destroyers were despatched to assist the movement of our army in occupying Korsakov, but they found Korsakov already occupied by our army.

At 2 p. m. our destroyers entered Chitose Bay, formerly called Rososei Bay, when the enemy opened vigorous fire with field guns, which, however, were finally silenced.

The following telegram was received yesterday afternoon from the Japan Government :—

Admiral Katooka reports:—Two cruisers and four torpedo boats under Rear-Admiral Togo, with troops on board, were despatched to Kondo promontory (south-western corner of Saghalian) on 10th instant. After demonstrative bombardment that Squadron landed a naval deatachment and occupied the Promontory. The lighthouse and buildings were found in good condition.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 10.

Reuter (Tokio) wires that M. Bougouin, who was charged with espionage in May last, has been sentenced by the Japanese to ten years' hard labour and the interpreter Maki, his accomplice, to eight years.

The Japanese loan of thirty millions sterling has been issued.

The Peace Plenipotentiaries meet at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

JAPANESE ROYALTIES AT PORTSMOUTH.

LONDON, JULY 11.

Prince Arisugawa, yesterday, visited Nelson's flagship Victory and the Vernon torpedo school where he witnessed a display of torpedo submarine work.

THE BRITISH FLEET AT BREST.

Enthusiastic Welcome.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The British fleet arrived at Brest this afternoon, and was received by a remarkable demonstration of welcome from immense crowds on shore and afloat.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

Conference Agreed Upon.

M. Rouvier announced in the Chamber to-day, that France and Germany had agreed to an International Conference on the lines mentioned yesterday.

It is stated that the mission at Fez will be recalled to Tangier when the Conference meets. Germany has not raised the question of the Anglo-French and Franco-Spanish agreements which are not mentioned in the negotiations.

THE LEAKAGE OF AMERICAN CROP NEWS.

Exemplary Punishment.

Owing to the constant complaints of the leakage of the cotton crop reports in America to the brokers, Government has instituted an enquiry which has resulted in the dismissal of the leading statistician in the Department of Agriculture.

FURTHER dispatches received from the Yemen, via Suez, confirm the impotence of the Turks to reconquer the province, or even to avert further disasters. There are not more than 7,000 troops under Turkish orders, and these are chiefly the dispirited wrecks of previous defeats. Chakri Pasha, who holds the only Yemen seaport of Hodeida with the main body of troops mentioned, saw himself confronted at only a few miles distance last week by an Arab army in full march to besiege the place. He dare not give battle, and it is almost certain that the place will fall. Chakri has tried to negotiate by means of large promises, but Mahmoud Yabia declines to be thwarted by such poor bail as Turkish promises.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LORD ROBERTS ON OUR ARMY.

Severe Criticism.

LONDON, JULY 10.

During the debate on National Defence in the Lords, Mr. Balfour's statement made on the 10th May, was severely criticised.

Lord Roberts said the lessons of the South African war were already forgotten and he had no hesitation in saying that our Army was as absolutely unfitted and unprepared for war now as it was then.

The Nation, he said, must choose between conscription and universal training.

REDISTRIBUTION SCHEME.

Extending the Franchise.

LONDON, JULY 11.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Balfour gave notice of motion, proposing a scheme for the redistribution of seats on the population bases, giving England seventeen more members, of which London gets five and the suburbs six, Wales one more, Scotland four more and Ireland twenty-two less.

THE THRONE IN THE DELHI PALACE.

Restoration by Lord Curzon.

Sir Edwin Egerton, British Ambassador at Rome is at present at Florence arranging to secure the services of a mosaic artist to restore the throne in the palace of the Moguls at Delhi.

[Lord Curzon is adding one more to the gifts he has already bestowed upon India in aid of the preservation of its priceless monuments of the past. Some time ago, his Excellency recovered and had replaced in their original positions, in the wall behind the throne of the Diwan-i-Am at Delhi, a few of the beautiful panels of coloured inlaid marble, representing birds, flowers, fruit and animals which he discovered in the South Kensington Museum in London. He is now bringing out from Florence at his own expense an Italian artist or mosaicist to restore the remaining panels which cover the whole of the wall behind the throne. There are about a hundred of these panels and the work will take about two years. The originals were the work of Florentines who are supposed to have been directed by the Frenchman Austin de Bordeaux who fled to the Court of Shah Jehan after an adventurous career in Europe. The mosaic was mostly picked out at the time of the mutiny or perished earlier.]

GOVERNMENT AND LAND ACQUISITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 11.

In connection with the acquisition of land near Government House, Calcutta, the Government of India have replied to the letter of the Trades Association in which they say that, while there is no desire to permit Government to acquire further property in the commercial quarter, the acquisition land in the quarter, selected for Viceregal purposes, will be carried out with the utmost possible regard for public interests.

LORD LAMINGTON'S HEALTH.

POONA, JULY 11.

H. E. Lord Lamington, who is now slightly indisposed is shortly proceeding to Bombay in a day or two for a change.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEETING.

POONA, JULY 11.

An annual meeting of the Agri-Horticultural Society was held, this morning, at the office of the Director-General of Land Records and Agriculture. The Hon'ble Mr. Giles presided, and amongst those present were Colonels Patterson and Cahusac, Mr. Lawrence, Major Morris, Mr. Vesvasveraya, Sirdars Coopooswamy Mudliar, Nowrojee Pudumjee, Raste and others. The annual report and accounts were read and approved.

The following gentlemen were appointed members of the Working Committee :—The hon. Mr. Giles, President, Messrs. Swifte and Lawrence, Colonels Patterson, and Cahusac, Sirdars Coopooswamy and Nowrojee, Professor Gammie, Major Morris, Khan Saheb Bootee, Captains Khambatta and Todd and Mr. K. A. Ghaswalla, members. After a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting was dissolved.

ANNUAL CIVIL SERVICE BALL.

The members of the Indian Civil Service will give their annual ball in Poona on 4th September.

JAINS AT SATRUNJAYA HILL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PALITANA, JULY 10.

To-day about one hundred poor Jain inhabitants of Chawk. Daths, Bhandaria, Hatbasni, Jalid Gondhol, Jesur and Rajpura villages, coming with children to the Satrunjaya Hill for a pilgrimage, have been unnecessarily stopped from ascending, from Rohisballa and Gandhol Pag, by the State servants, notwithstanding that the Jain community has a full right to ascend and descend from all the passages of the hill, the same having been sanctioned by the Government. By this act of the State the present Jain pilgrims are very much aggrieved.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS, July 11.

Major E F Taylor, Cheshire Regt, on leave from Malappuram.

Captain C K Anderson, 18th Inft, on leave from Benares.

Major W M Bliss, the Cameronians, on leave from Nowshera.

DEPARTURES, July 11.

Captain J H Britten, 110th Maharatta L I, on duty, to Poona.

Captain C K Anderson, 18th Inft, on leave to England.

Lieut M A Gudleston, 41st Dogras, to rejoin Regt to China.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

ANOTHER JAPANESE VICTORY.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

Marquis Oyama reports that, in the vicinity of Ying-chang, on the 21st, 1,000 Russian infantry, pressing the Japanese scouts, advanced as far as Hsing-yaung-chen, ten miles south-east of Wankatzukau. Here the enemy were repelled by the Japanese, who pursued them, and inflicted upon them heavy loss, in the vicinity of Weiyuanpaomen.

After the Japanese, who, on the 19th, occupied Young-mulintz, completed their mission, and withdrew, three battalions of Russian infantry and four squadrons of cavalry, with twelve guns, advanced southwards along the Kirin road. They appeared on the 21st inst., on the heights between Chapengan and Lichiatun, and shelled the northern heights of Nanchentzu. The Japanese then took the offensive, assulted and captured the heights, and pursued the enemy northwards.

BRITISH WARSHIPS DELIVER RUSSIA'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The "Times" correspondent at St. Petersburg states that Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has handed Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador, the Russian Admiralty's instructions to Russian cruisers to abstain from sinking neutrals. Since Russia is unable to deliver these instructions herself, they will be conveyed by British warships. The Russian cruiser "Dnieper" has been ordered to forward a report concerning the sinking of the British steamer "Saint Kilda."

RIOTING IN POLAND.

FIERCE FIGHTING AT LODZ : 2,000 CASUALTIES.

A general strike has occurred at Lodz, the second largest town in Russian Poland. Many inns were pillaged, and the people were panic-stricken. The traffic was interrupted and revolver-firing was almost continuous. In different quarters, barricades were erected. These were stormed by the troops, who killed 50 of the strikers and wounded 200. Martial law has been declared. The Social Democrats and the Jewish Bund instigated the rioting to avenge 57 workmen who were killed on Wednesday. Seven Cossacks and two officers were killed on Thursday night. A girl of 13 shot one soldier. Two bombs were thrown at the barracks on Friday and killed 20 soldiers. Workmen from the roofs of the houses poured vitriol on the soldiers, who replied by fiercely volleying the crowd. It is believed that over 2,000 casualties have occurred, but there are no doctors to assist the wounded.

THE CZAR AND REFORM.

PROMISES WHITTLED AWAY.

It is officially announced in St. Petersburg that the Czar's speech to the Zemstvo deputation has been misinterpreted. The speech, it is said, did not intend to extend the principle of the Rescript of March 3, or to grant anything resembling the Parliaments of Western Europe. The words used by the Czar clearly showed that representatives of the people would be convoked under conditions responding to Russian autocratic conditions.

Two youths have been arrested at Gatchina with bombs in their possession.

MOROCCO.

The "Times" correspondent at Berlin states that Germany is disappointed with M. Rouvier's Note, asking that, in the event of France agreeing to an International Conference, she will not be asked to revise her arrangements with Great Britain and Spain. It was expected that France would ignore the fact that the rights and obligations of her special position are assured under her agreements with the two countries mentioned.

M. Delafosse, who is the spokesman in the French Chamber of Deputies for that section of the Chamber which sits on the right of the President, advocates an alliance with England. Such an alliance would, he declares, ensure an absolute and unlimited victory against Germany, since Great Britain could destroy the German fleet and blockade the German coasts until Germany would be compelled to surrender in order to save her foreign trade. The Kaiser, adds M. Delafosse, is trying to destroy the Anglo-French "entente," and to prevent France from joining Great Britain in the conflict which he foresees between Germany and Great Britain.

MR. BALFOUR'S EULOGY OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

The Prime Minister, Mr. A. J. Balfour, was present at the Pilgrims' Club last night, to welcome Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the new American Ambassador. Mr. Balfour declared that President Roosevelt was the only potentate who was able to usefully intervene for the promotion of peace.

INVITATION TO MISS ROOSEVELT TO VISIT AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne, June 25.—The Commonwealth Government has decided that the Governor-General, through the usual official channels, shall communicate with the President of the United States expressing the hope that his daughter, who is about to make a visit, in company with Mr. W. H. Taft, Secretary for War, and his family to the Philippines, will extend the tour to Australia. The Government assures President Roosevelt that his colleague and his daughter will receive the most cordial welcome from all classes of Australians. It is understood that Lord Northcote has already offered his hospitality to the American President's colleague and daughter in the event of the Australian invitation being accepted.

INVITING EMIGRANTS.

EXTENSIVE CANADIAN EMIGRATION PROJECT.

Canada is about to embark on an extensive Continental emigration policy.

The Dominion Government has agreed to pay the North Atlantic Trading Company of Amsterdam, a bonus of £1 for every man, woman, and child of the agricultural class, and every domestic servant, introduced by the Company to Canada. The agents who select British emigrants for Canada only receive a bonus of 7s. for each emigrant ship.

VOLCANIC ISLE RISES AND FALLS.

The Island of Nushima, which began to appear to the south of Japan in November last, and rose to a height of 480 ft., is now only 10 ft. above the sea, and is gradually disappearing.

NEW TYPE OF FRENCH DESTROYERS.

The "Daily Express" states that France is building two armoured destroyers with a speed of 25 knots, which, it is hoped, will be impervious to quick-firers.

THE newly-created Chinese patent office has granted the first patent to a native inventor. It is for an electric lamp, described by the Nankin inventor as giving a clear light like that of the moon. He states that it far excels the foreign lamps hitherto selling in Chinese towns.

MANY generations of school children have suffered grievous things through their disobedience to instructions as to the right angle of holding the body, the hand, and the pen in writing, to say nothing of the curvature of the spine which is alleged to follow malposture. A contributor to an American medical journal—Dr. G. M. Gould, of Philadelphia—suggests a simple explanation of the pupil's constant struggle with the teacher in this matter. The root of the trouble, he says, is that the posture ordinarily prescribed is impracticable, as the hand itself then cuts off the view of the pen-point, especially from the right eye. The child's rebellion is, therefore, due to the natural desire to see what he is doing.

JOBBERY ?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I suppose by the term "jobbery" is meant the putting through of any business transaction in an irregular or secret way which it would have been more just or at least more seemly to have put through in a regular and open manner. Government contracts are paid for with national money and every citizen should, therefore, not only have the right to see that the said money is not wasted but also the right to tender for such contracts and earn the money for himself if possible. I mentoin these aphorisms—or platitudes if you will—as a prelude to calling your attention, if it has not already been so directed, to the extraordinary state of affairs existing in the Bombay Education Department as revealed by the questions and answers in the Legislative Council of the 8th inst. re the Vernacular Readers. Government, I observe, state that they did n't see any necessity in this case to call for tenders for the supply of these Readers. I do not profess to be posted in educational matters, but I believe there are nearly three-quarters of a million children of primary schools in this Presidency alone. Yet Government do not think a contract of such magnitude as the supply of many million books—for be it noted the contract was for ten years and fresh supplies would therefore be constanly needed as old ones wore out and fresh children came to school—necessitated calling for tenders in the open market. It appears that the firm fortunate enough to be presented with this contract are apparently no nearer supplying the goods than they were twelve months ago. I have never heard of a Government contract without a time limit, and a pretty stiff time limit, before. Surely, Sir, if our definition is correct we are faced with an instance of flagrant jobbery here. We in India are fortunate in possessing an immaculate Government Service, all the members of which were born in heaven and many of whom hope to get back there in an acceptable time. No one, therefore, would suggest that the perpetrator or perpetrators of this job were actuated by any other motive than a quixotic notion of friendship. Nevertheless, since he or they have been quiet by jockeying they fellow citizens and dishonoring the name of His Majesty the Emperor, whom it is their great privilege to serve, it is to be presumed that in due course he or they will be put up for trial and hanged.

Speaking for myself, I hope to be able to be present at the ceremony and will in any case postpone all other engagements to attend the funeral.

VIGOROUS DAUNT.

P. S.—A friend of mine who has a longer memory than I have has just told me that the real reason for disposing of the contract in the way it has been done was fully explained in last year's Budget. The successful firm in addition to other favors promised to place at the disposal of Government the services of a Eurasian gentleman from the South of India who had a vide experience of educational and other matters. This of course puts a different complexions on the matter, if true, and entirely justifies the Government. For, whom should a go-ahead province like this better delight to honour ?

V. D.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. Y. M. C. A.

FOR the second meeting in the Harwood League between the Bombay Gymkhana and Y. M. C. A. the weather was more propitious than on the first occasion, with the result that a more interesting the game was witnessed. The Y. M. C. A. for a new team have performed wonderfully well and show improved form every time they make an appearance. Playing with the wind in their favour in the first half, they rarely let the ball out of Gymkhana territory and, had their shooting been a bit more accurate, they would in all probability have scored twice. As things were, the game ended in a pointless draw, despite the fact that in the second moiety the Gymkhana with the wind in their favour pressed the Y. M. C. A. hard and sent in shot after shot which were either handed out by the Y. M. C. A. custodian or went wide. From the start the Y. M. C. A. rushed the ball down the ground and shortly afterwards obtained a corner from which nothing resulted. Throughout the whole of the first period the Y. M. C. A. kept the Gymkhana on the defensive and, although the latter occasionally relieved, the ball was never for long out of their territory. The second half saw things completely reversed, the Gymkhana holding the upper hand throughout. Several very dangerous shots were splendidly fisted out by the Y.M.C.A. custodian and at one time the pressure was so severe that only the fine play of the goal-keeper and the backs saved disaster. When the whistle went the Gymkhana were attacking strongly. Scores :

Bombay Gymkhana	Nil
Y. M. C. A.	Nil

INDIAN INVENTION AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 1st July 1905 :—John George Henrich, Mineral water manufacturer of Milton House, 5 Clifton road, Camden square, London, N., England.—Improvements in stoppers for syphon bottles or vessels and in taps therefore applicable also to fire extinguishers. The Consolidated Engineering Company, Limited, Engineers, of Gotha Works, Slough in the County of Bucks, England.—Improvements in or connected with automatic vacuum brakes.—William Arthur Harley, tea planter, of Halashana Tea Estate, Kullakamby P. O., Nilgiri, South India. A new or improved machine for rolling tea leaf. Daniel Francis Sherman, fruit preserver, of New Castle county of Placer, and State of California, one of the United States of America.—Improvements inprocess for preserving fruit and preserved fruit product. James William Cross, Engineer, 4 Trafalgar square, in the county of London, England,—Improvements in oil engines. Johann Wilhim Riep, chemist, of Ellerstr 170 Dusseldorf, in the Empire of Germany, and Gottfried Heinrich Bauer, merchant of 33 Hildenerstor Dusseldorf, aforesaid.—An improved greasing medium for fibrous materials and woven fabrics. John Lewis Weaver, manufacturer, of Boise, in the county of Ada, State of Idaho, United States of America.—Improvements in and relating to method of and apparatus for placer mining. Daniel Whitney Houghton, merchant and importer, 37 Apollo street, Fort, Bombay.—An improved protector for taps and valves.

CONCERNING SHEEP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Last night, in the Esplanade, opposite the Gaiety theatre, some milk sellers, as the "Akhbari Soudagar" reports, on the pretext of a picnic, cut offin the most cruel way some sheep in the presence of a big crowd of passers-by. I have no doubt that every human heart standing there at the time must have been touched deeply. The religious as well as moral feelings of every Hindu there at the time must have also been intensely injured. I, therefore, beg to encroach upon the space of your wide famed paper to invoke the attention—for investigation into the horrible occurrence and to see that such may not recur—of the Jains, who ever claim to be the more sympathetic towards the dumb, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Society for the protection of horned cattle and other Hindus in general. I pray that these bodies should move and see whether these sellers were morally as well as legally justified to do such a cruel deed in the open so as the public can see it to their utmost reluctance, at the time when the Government have assigned a space at Bandora as Slaughter House for those residents of Bombay who cannot but have meat for their diet and have also made a rule, so far as my knowledge goes, to issue a license for such purpose without which no one can keep a slaughter house or do such a deed as would create

INSULT TO ONE'S RELIGIOUS FEELING.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

The Abortive "Test."

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

GOLF AND OTHER NOTES.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

THOUGH cricket is not a game that admits of positive prophecy, it will be agreed generally that the heavy rain which caused the test match to be abandoned without a ball being bowled on the third day probably saved the Australians from their second reverse. Had the weather remained fine the wicket might have rolled out fairly well, but it would never have been a really easy pitch, for it was worn in places and hence had those spots on its surface which bowlers love. As England led by 252 with five wickets to fall, the Australians would have had to make at least 300 runs to win, presuming, one is entitled to presume, that the five other English wickets were value for 50 runs. This is, of course, a very modest estimate, but it is for that very reason admissible. Whether the Australians would have made the 300 required to win is a question which the actual play alone would have answered, but the wicket probabilities was certainly all against such a task being accomplished in a fourth innings at Lord's, and in a test match. If the sun had come out when the rain ceased to fall, shortly after nine o'clock, the issue would never have been in doubt. England would have defeated Australia, but victory would have been weather-won, and the match would have lost its claim to be considered a true "taste" of the relative strength of England and Australia. This is the only point of view from which the second downfall of rain, which began shortly after eleven and soon put all possibility of play out of the question, can be described as welcome. If England had won through the rain and her good fortune in the toss, she would have been two up with three to play, and the fact might have robbed the remaining tests of some of their interest.

This view of Saturday's disappointment at Lord's, is dictated by that generous sportsmanship, which ought to govern "international contests in all pastimes. Cricket is a game in which skill and success must always be judged by a relative standard, and an English victory in the match which came to such an untimely end on Saturday would not have carried conviction that the English eleven were the superior side under equal conditions. At Nottingham the conditions were equal throughout and we won on our merits. During the last hour or so the light, it is true, was so bad that the latter Australian batsmen were handicapped, but by this time the game was practically won, and the umpires merely administered sporting justice, when they refused the appeal which after all, was made against the light. At Lord's, however, we were the favourites of fortune, and winning the toss was shch an immense advantage that the Australians were always playing an uphill game. Taking a broad view of the match, it was a game in which the honours were fairly divided, and hence the enforced abandonment of the match, though deeply disappointing it so far as the public were deprived of what must have proved a most interesting and nerve-trying day's cricket, was, perhaps, the best thing that could have happened.

Australia deserved to escape defeat and England had never shown superiority in play, though, of course, the bare figures of the match, absolutely considered, necessarily indicate the view that the mother country had the better of the draw. In only one way can England be shown to have done better than Australia in a memorable match. On the second day, when the conditions were equal, England scored 25 runs per wicket, as against the 18 per wicket of Australia. On the other hand, the circumstances under which the runs were made were not quite the same. The Australians ran risks to save the follow on and hence to avert defeat. To make runs by daring forcing play under the shadow of assured defeat in the event of failure is a much harder and more trying task than to play, a similar game with a view to increasing an advantage. Then the weather was on England's side throughout, so that, all the circumstances being considered, an honourable draw was the most satisfactory conclusion which could have been reached. While, then doing the Australians full justice for the splendid uphill fight which they made, one avoids the sentimental error of over-praising the visitors at the expense of the home side. This tendency has deprived many otherwise excellent accounts of much of their value as estimates of the relative merits of the two sides as revealed by the match. The so-called slow cricket of Thursday gave to the expert who really knows the game one of the most interesting series of hours, he has ever passed as a judge of men and method in the field. Attack and defence, the negative and positive sides of cricket, have never been set in stronger antagonism or greater contrast. The Australians simply revived the old method of bowling a good length to keep down runs, but in addition the field was placed for the batsmen, and the bowlers bowled to suit the field with a skill and intelligence that could not be over-praised. Our batsmen showed great skill, and blended daring with restraint to such a remarkable degree that the struggle was literally a battle of giants, the Australians doing their utmost to keep down the run-getting, the Englishmen concentrating their efforts on getting runs without incurring risks. It was test cricket in the best and highest sense of the phrase, and in scoring 258 runs on a pitch of unequal pace and otherwise of that indeterminate character which produces "the unexpected ball" England accomplished a very fine performance, especially when the quality of the fielding, the accuracy of the bowling, and the greatness of the occasion are considered. One may speak as highly, on the other side, of the daring, dashing style adopted by the Australians.

The "luck of the weather and the cricket" is at present playing a most important part in the contest for the county championship. Indeed, in certain matches this luck has been so much in evidence that the course of the games has afforded a strong argument against the suitability of cricket for the application of "the competitive idea." The variations in the wicket from slow to difficult and difficult to easy, doubtless add interest to the game as a game, and, if each match were a separate sporting struggle for supremacy the side getting the worst of the wicket by the luck of the coin and so forth would accept their defeat as part of the game. But weather-won victories seem out of place in a continuos competition. Indeed the history of the championship clearly shows that no side have ever won the championship without experiencing a greater measure of good fortune than their most dangerous rivals. In the matter of the luck of the wicket the Surrey and Middlesex match, which ended yesterday in a win for the latter by eight wickets, was one of the most extraordinary games on record. The match until the fourth innings was played on a very difficult wicket, and Surrey seemed to have the game in hand, when Middlesex went in to get 230. Yet the wicket rolled out quite easy, and all yesterday was a batsman's pitch. Moreover the pace of the outfield had improved, with the result that hits which yielded no score in the first three innings went for boundaries in the fourth. The fact is instructive, for it shows that Australia might after all have beaten England last Saturday had the weather remained fine. It was pointed out that Lord's, is a peculiar ground. The pitch, after playing very "queerly" for two days, may roll out quite easy This is what happened in the Surrey v. Middlesex match. The change gave Middlesex an unexpectedly easy victory, yet in making the 230 required to win for the loss of only two wickets Middlesex accomplished a very fine performance,

Surrey won the toss in this match, but even if they had not won the toss the result would have been the same, for Middlesex would have put Surrey in. A single shower would, of course, have upset MacGregor's calculations, but the shower did not fall and the wicket rolled out easy. Curiously enough the same thing happened last year at the Oval, when MacGregor, after winning the toss, put Surrey in. Middlesex won, thanks to the steady improvement in what was a difficult wicket at the start. Surrey are to be commiserated in this, their second defeat,

(Concluded on Page 7.)

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FURTHER DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET.

MHOWRA ACT PASSED.

LORD LAMINGTON STILL INDISPOSED.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 10.

THE Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay reassembled at the Council Hall, Poona, to-day. In the absence of his Excellency the Governor who is still indisposed Sir James Monteath presided.

Sir James Monteath said he was sorry to say that his Excellency the Governor was again unable to attend the meeting. His health had changed for the better, but his medical advisers still thought that he could not come out. It was a matter of very great regret that it should be so, because a matter had come before the Council in which his Excellency took a keen interest.

It was not however, considered desirable that the Hon. members of the Council should be put to the inconvenience of having the meeting postponed on that account. They would now proceed with the business before them.

SIR P. M. MEHTA.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, in continuing the debate on the Financial Statement, said he regretted and he was sure other members joined with him in regretting that his Excellency should be unable to attend owing to indisposition, and they hoped and trusted that he would soon be in good health and able to attend to his responsible duties. Proceeding, he said be confessed that he rose with some diffidence to offer a few observations on the Financial Statement. It was a somewhat complicated budget, a budget which was laid down on lines somewhat different from those that prevailed in former years. He was afraid they, the non-official members, were not such masters of provincial finances as the Hon. Sir James Monteath who had all the figures at his fingers' ends, but they could not understand those figures in such a remarkable manner as he did. He thought this was a year in which he should take a short survey of the financial arrangements which the Government of India made with the local Government. They had now entered upon the third stage of the policy of decentralization which was inaugurated by Lord Mayo in 1870. Before that time the relations between the Imperial and local Governments were in a strained condition with regard to the apportionment of the local revenues, to the Imperial Government. Lord Mayo introduced a system of decentralization under which certain heads of revenue were made over to local Governments, who were besides given a great deal of independence. At that time no period was fixed. This continued till 1877, when it was thought that the time had arrived for extending and enlarging that system. A large number of heads of revenue were divided between the Imperial and local Governments, and a great deal more of independence was given to the local Governments. Unfortunately 1877 was a famine year. At that time contracts were subject to revision at the end of five years. In 1877, the financial statement was in great disorder. Matters, however, went on with the help of the Imperial Government, and in 1882 the Government of India adopted a policy of wisdom, which was to give large grants and to place very large revenues at the disposal of the Bombay Government. The revenues were so large that after giving the Government of India assistance to the extent of twenty lakhs of rupees, they were able to build up a surplus of fifty-two lakhs of rupees, though according to their contract they were bound to keep their surplus within twenty lakhs. This went on till 1887, when the Bombay Government were required to help the Government of India for financial exigencies of various kinds. The Presidency was prosperous enough to pay another large grant at the end of the contract period. That brought them to the year 1892. It was an unfortunate thing that the Bombay Government never had the courage and enterprise to spend their surplus in any useful scheme for the welfare of the Presidency. He ventured to point out to the Government at that time the danger of accumulating such a large surplus but they thought that a policy of caution was best for the Presidency, and the result was that at the end of five years' contract all the surpluses were carried away by the Government of India. Then came the year 1897, when a big famine, side by side with an outbreak of plague, occurred. He should now like to point out the way in which the Government of India treated them at that time. In 1882, when the system of Provincial Contract was considered and settled, it was clearly pointed out by the Government of India themselves that in times of famine Provincial Governments would be called upon to contribute to the Imperial exchequer in certain ways. Now what did the Government of India do in 1897, and in successive years when plague and famine devastated the Bombay Presidency ? They gave enough for the purposes of famine charges, but in other respects starved the administration. Under these circumstances it was not to be wondered at that the system of decentralization of provincial finance inaugurated by Lord Mayo completely broke up. The system of Provincial Contract worked in such a manner that the Government of India themselves thought that the system could no longer be continued. He remembered that in introducing his financial statement in the Viceroy's Council last year, Sir Edward Law pointed out that the time had come when the system of provincial contract should be placed on a different footing. He hoped that with the introduction of the revised way of giving assignments, the local Governments would work up organised schemes for the purpose of spending their grants and would not again repeat that policy which had been the bane of this Presidency for the last twenty years. He regretted that his Excellency the President had not been able to preside on that occasion, for he thought the Council would have pointed out to him, and he thought he did not reveal any secret when he said that the liberal settlement which had been made in regard to the Province of Bombay was considerably due to the personal exertions of his Excellency the Governor, who has of course, supported by his able colleague in the Council, he meant Sir James Monteath. The financial statement now before the Council showed that Rs. 17 lakhs had been at present set aside for famine charges, but now that the conditions were normal, he did not know whether the Government would give an assurance to the Council as to how this large sum, or at any rate, a large portion of it would be utilised for some other purposes. Besides this, the Government of India had made special grants. Out of this Bombay Presidency got Rs. 5 lakhs on account of Police charges, while the Madras and Bengal Presidencies each got Rs. 10 lakhs and the United Provinces Rs. 7½ lakhs, etc. Sir Pherozeshah submitted that considering the great necessity of reorganisation of the Police force, the grant of Rs. 5 lakhs made to this Presidency was quite inadequate. Again, out of a grant of Rs. 35 lakhs made for primary education, Bengal got Rs. 10 lakhs, Madras Rs. 6 lakhs, and Bombay Rs. 7 lakhs He thought in this matter also Bombay Presidency had not got its due. He was glad to see that a grant-in-aid had been given to the Local Boards in India. The National Indian Congress dwelt over and over again on the absolute necessity of the imperial grants-in-aid to the District and Local Boards, and he found it with great pleasure that the Imperial Government had made up their mind to make a further grant for that purpose. But he hoped they would extend this grant to the Municipalities also. The burden upon the Municipalities was far larger than that on the Local Boards, and he trusted that the time would come when the Government would recognise the necessity of making a grant to the Municipal Boards also. He was glad to see in the Financial Statement before them that Sir James Monteath expressed the hope that if the finances of the Government permitted they would find their way to help as far as possible these "crippled" Municipalities. That was a short account of the present financial distribution. One remark he had to make, and it was that the Government of India and the local Government laid stress on this fact that the Presidency was very fortunate in getting a better revision in regard to two heads, namely, Land Revenue and Excise. As to land revenue, was convinced, and it could scarcely be denied that it increased even in the most unfavourable conditions. It was a state of things on which he could not congratulate the Council. In this connection he wished to make one observation with regard to a certain rumour. It had been said that there were revenue officers, who thought that the Resolution, which had been recently issued by the Government of India as regarded automatic remissions and suspensions of revenue in times of scarcity, did not take into account the fact that assessment in this Province had been based upon figures both of good years and bad years. He submitted that this was tantamount to frustrating the object, which the Government of India had in view in choosing this system of automatic remissions and suspensions. As to Excise, he knew there was a difference of opinion on that point between the public and the Government, which was not likely to be got over easily. The Government said that by increasing the duty on liquor they kept down drunkenness ; while the public said that the consumption of liquor had been steadily increasing. The Government would find it very difficult to persuade people to look at the matter with their own eyes. After all the interest of contractors lay in promoting consumption, and it was very difficult to imagine that the popular complaint had not a certain foundation, he was afraid that this was a difference of opinion in regard to which both sides agreed to carry on their differences. Sir Pherozeshah then referred to the grant of Rs. 65,000 made to the Bombay University. He should like to point out in regard to this matter that if the University required any portion of that grant it would be forthcoming. He then referred to the grant of Rs. 15,000, which the Bombay University once used to receive annually from the Bombay Government, and stated how that grant was gradually reduced to Rs. 5,000 and finally taken away altogether. As to the present grant of Rs. 65,000, he did not know what was the idea underlying that grant. Perhaps the idea was to found professorship and lectureship. He thought the money could not be better employed than by employing it for better equipping and manning the Government Colleges in this Presidency. He was also in favour of moving the Elphinstone College from its present site to a more quiet place such as Trombay. He then referred to the resumption by the Government of their land and property which had been made over to the Bombay Improvement Trust. He was astonished particularly when the Judicial member of the Council, the Hon. Mr. Fulton, told them coolly that it was perfectly true that the Government were resuming large plots of land, but it was perfectly legal for them to do so. It might be strictly legal, but he did not think it was necessary to tell the Hon. Mr. Fulton besides legality there must also be equity and justice in the matter. It was no doubt true that there was a clause in the Improvement Trust Act, which enabled both the Government and the Corporation to resume certain portions of the land from the Trust, if they were required for public purposes. But he thought care ought to be exercised in such resumptions, for it was found that resumption was carried out to such an extent as to affect the income of the Improvement Trust. Sir Pherozeshah then turned to the question of the Mahableshwar leases. He said there were differences and to spare which divided the communities and races in this country from each other. It was the duty of those who had the welfare of this country at heart to minimise such differences, and he should deprecate anything that tended to widen such differences. It was, perhaps, true that Government officers required accommodation, and it was also true that the number of European residents on the Malabar and Cumballa Hills was gradually going down. But did it, therefore, follow from that that house accommodation should be provided for them? About three years ago, the head of the administration in this country pointed out to high officials that their salaries had been fixed in consideration of the social and other duties they might have to undertake, and they therefore must not go and stop in hotels for the purpose of reducing their expenditure, but spend their salary according to the position they occupied in society. Now, if Government officers required accommodation at Mahableshwar they would get it by paying a fair price for it. It was true that the Natives had many buildings at Mahableshwar, but he denied if there was any foundation in the idea that they made any money out of these buildings. They built the houses primarily for their own occupation, and he asked, if it was right and fair to ask them to walk out of them, because they were required to accommodate Government officers. It was said that Hindus built houses in such a manner that they did not suit the tastes of Europeans, and the Government would be chary of asking them to walk out. In that case he was afraid the Government would come down upon house-owners of his own community. He did not see, why the Government should resort to such measures. If they want accommodation for their officers, the Hill was large enough and the Government could build their own houses upon it. He hoped the Government would not give countenance to a scheme which was likely to widen the breach which already existed between the different communities. He should like to say one thing, and it was that the Government would not extend this controversy very far. They must have read an article recently published in the first paper of Asia with regard to the annual exodus of Government to Mahableshwar. That paper carried with it the opinion of the unofficial European mercantile community of this Presidency. They objected to part with the Government for so long a time during the year; they felt very much heart broken, when Government deserted them and refused to give more time to them. Now, if the Government insisted upon accommodating their officers at Mahableshwar in the manner in which they proposed to do, he warned the Council that the Native community would join hands with the European non-official mercantile community of Bombay whose voice, he believed, had been given expression to in the columns of the "Times of India." Sir Pherozeshah then dilated at some length on the relations that had existed between Government and the Corporation for some time past. The Corporation had been always anxious to maintain the relations of most respectful harmony with the Government, but the latter did not respond in the same spirit of harmony, and latterly a strong impression had been created in the minds of the Corporation that the Government had not been treating them in that fair manner in which they were entitled to be treated. As instances in point he referred to the refusal of the Government to forego stamps on certain recurring loans; to the recent action of Government in deducting certain charges on account of deportation of famine refugees from Bombay from payments due by them to the Corporation without any previous reference to that body; and to the action of the Government in attempting to obtain from the Corporation the salary of Mr. Playford Reynold. In concluding his remarks Sir Pherozeshah said he should like to make a brief reference to a separation which was imminent. He understood that the Hon. Sir James Monteath would leave this Presidency within a very short period of time. They had their differences of opinion. He himself was not a man trained in the revenue traditions, which they sometimes called prejudicial to the interests of the Presidency; while on the other hand Sir James Monteath had devoted to that department many years of his life. It was possible that in such difference of opinion, sometimes, not hard blows but hard words had been exchanged in matters connected with land revenue. He wished that with regard to the controversy on that subject Sir James had found it more consistent with his own high reputation and dignity not to use that harsh language which he did in regard to the arguments of one of their eminent colleagues, who was actuated by feelings just as honest and conscientious as any officer in this Presidency, in the part he had taken in those debates. After all that had been said and done, it was impossible not to recognise and appreciate that Sir James had been a most capable, conscientious and high minded administrator and had always strenuously applied himself to the welfare and advancement of the presidency in which he was placed in charge of its finances. He was not only a capable and conscientious administrator, but it was a common opinion, and he thought it had come to be generally recognised, that he had always carried out the administration of affairs of this Presidency with a kindly and sympathetic heart. For these reasons the Council would part with him with great regret and wish him long life and prosperity in his retirement.

THE HON. MR. E. GILES.

The Hon. Mr. E. Giles said dealing with the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Setalwad, I am glad to notice the hon. member recognises improvement in the staff of the Elphinstone College, but he is not satisfied with the provisions for scientific teaching. The College has never specialised in this direction, but maintains a professor of physics and separate lecturers in biology and chemistry who are all highly qualified full time officers. Special grants amounting to Rs. 5,000 were given in 1904-1905 for scientific apparatus and Rs. 4,500 have been provided in the Budget year for the same purpose. I hope that there is truth in the rumour that a near future may see provisions made for adequately equipped scientific laboratories on the Crescent Site available for all the Colleges of Bombay. The hon. member is also not satisfied with the hostel accommodation in Government Colleges. The original hostel is, I admit, not now in a good position; but the Telang wing is now completed and accommodation is provided for 112 students. The removal of the Elphinstone College a site to outside Bombay and to a quiet and academic surroundings, suggested by the Hon. Dr. Bhandarkar is in my opinion desirable in itself and may perhaps become possible before many years have elapsed. As regards the Grant Medical College, Government have decided to lease four plots of land on the Agripada Estate and issued orders for the acquistion of the land, while the plans and estimates for a hostel are under preparation. The hon. member does not seem to have studied page 27 of the Financial Statement, or he would have been aware that provision has been made in the Public Works Budget of the current year for a hostel for the College of Science. The amount entered in the budget for 1905-06 is Rs. 50,000 and I may add that Government are also making provision for erecting additional lecture rooms and enlarging the accommodation of the College. The hostel accommodation of the Deccan College is being increased largely and two blocks of quarters are now in course of erection. The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas pleads for the development of commercial education and urges the establishment of a Commercial College. I hardly think that an effective demand for such an institution has yet been established and I may add that when I consulted the Chamber of Commerce on the general subject of commercial education I did not find any very great enthusiasm for it among that body. The difficulty in connection with a commercial college is the expense necessary, if first rate instructions are to be provided. I believe that no such instructions could be obtained in this country and I doubt whether the public bodies of Bombay, such as the Municipal Corporation, the Chamber of Commerce and the Millowners' Association, would agree in the opinion that a college is a necessity and would agree to back their opinion by assignments for its support. Meanwhile the London Chamber of Commerce Examinations continue to grow in favour and steps have lately been taken to provide for the test for the full certificate being supplied in Bombay. I note that there are now 16 institutions in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Hydrabad (Sind), which prepare candidates for this examination and of these five are recognised schools. The rest are special institutes and classes for teaching commercial subjects, type-writing and book-keeping. In the School Final Examination Commerce is an optional head and the curriculum has been revised and simplified for 1906 while we have added as separate optional subjects type-writing and short-hand. I have every expectation that an impetus in the direction of commercial education will thus be given among the schools of the Presidency. The Hon. Mr. Dikshit has complained that the growth of Primary Education in rural districts is slow and quotes the figures of last year's report to show that in spite of larger assignments little progress had been made. The figures last year were greatly affected by plague, and I may mention that the figures lately recorded for 1904-1905 show for rural areas in District Local Board and aided schools an increase of 126 schools and 36,812 pupils. But I admit the insufficiency of the provisions for Primary education in rural areas and I have little doubt that a large assignment from the additional grant of five lakhs will be devoted to remove the most pressing necessities of District Local Boards. The Hon. Member's criticism as to the employment of agricultural teachers and special object lessons teachers in Training Colleges is reasonable for apparently from page 127 of the Budget, these appointments have not been filled up. As a matter of fact four posts of each kind were created in connection with the four Central Training Colleges and all these posts are filled by duly qualified officers. The proposal to develope the Dhulia Normal School is now before Government. The Hon. Mr. Bhandarkar objects to this Government receiving educational doles from the Imperial Government, but I would point out that this grant of five lakhs is like the previous grant of six lakhs, a direct result of the Educational Conference of 1901 and that both assignments are now included in the Provincial Budget. The Hon. Member is apparently not aware that a small compilation prepared under the orders of the Government of India and called the Sanitary Primer, has been translated into all the Vernaculars of this Presidency and has been for many years read in the higher standards of Primary schools. This remark answers also a criticism of the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola. The Hon. Member suggests that fees in rural schools should be remitted. The cess payer pays a nominal fee for his children and a larger fee is rightly taken from the non-cess payer while fee remissions are allowed for all who are really poor and backward. Fees form a very valuable asset of the District Local Board and are rarely a cause of complaint, and if they are remitted the result will be a considerable reduction in the number of District Local Board Schools. The fee receipts of the Southern Division for 1903-1904 were over Rs. 40,000 and those of the Central Division over Rs. 39,000. The Hon. Mr. Chichgar has put in a plea for manual training in schools which is perfectly justifiable. I trust that when the orders of the Government of India on the representations of this Government in connection with Technical and Industrial education issue, it may be found possible to make some advance in the direction indicated by the Hon. Member. The Hon. Mr. Khare justly complains of the budget item dealing with persons in Primary Schools drawing less than Rs. 7 per month. As I explained last year these persons are either servants in girls' schools, such as "tedagars" or pupil teachers. The usual stipend of a pupil teacher is Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 and he is not a rigular teacher but a kind of monitor. I asked the Accountant General to alter the budget heading for these persons, but without success, as they all appear again as "teachers" I will ask Government to have the necessary alteration made for next year. The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta mentions the grant of Rs. 65,000 lately made by the Government of India to the University and contrasts the present position with that when Government gradually withdrew its grant to the University. I remember some years ago, that, when an Hon. Member criticised the withdrawal of the Rs. 15,000, I pointed out that the grant was withdrawn, because the University as distinct from the colleges, was able to pay its way; that Government had originally been in "loco parentis" to the University, and had formerly made it an allowance which was withdrawn when the youth had grown to manhood. The Hon. Member is, I am sure, not ignorant of the reasons for the recent large Imperial assignments to the Universities of this country, which have been given to increase the scope of the Universities and to enable those Universities to assist the colleges affiliated to them to a higher status of efficiency. With reference to professors, I would point out that there can be no guarantee against ill-health and Mr. McMillan's departure was due to that cause. Mr. Muller who has over ten years' experience returns from ordinary furlough in November. Messrs Alston and Rawlin were appointed temporarily under a scheme that is now under trial, of bringing out highly qualified men from England to fill temporary vacancies. We have just recruited permanently to the College Messrs Mc Dougall and Wodehouse, both first class men and the latter a most distinguished scholar and Newdigate and Chancellor's prizeman. Sir Phirozeshah Mehta considers the constitution of the College to be melancholy. I would point out that at least its popularity is unimpaired, for with a higher fee rate, than is charged in any other college its class rooms are over-flowing with students. I cannot help asking whether the epithet melancholy which the Hon. Member now applies to the college is in accordance with the views, which were expressed on a late occasion when the Elphinstonians invited a famous ex Elphinstonian to receive their congratulations or an honour recently conferred upon Him.

THE HON. MR. E. M. H. FULTON.

The Hon. Mr. E. M. H. Fulton said he did not think he should take up the time of the Council by adverting to matters relating to education, as that had been already dealt with by the Hon. Mr. Giles. Good many criticisms and remarks on educational questions had been dealt with so fully that he practically left nothing for him to say. But there was one point, and that related to the controversy about the Sorabji Shapurji Bengalee Girls' School. He must explain that they had given their best consideration to the question of making the grant to the school. But as they read section 120 of the Municipal Act they thought they were not in a position to give more, though in other circumstances they would be very happy to do so. It was said that the Government construction of the law was wrong, but he was not prepared to admit that. He doubted very much whether the grant from the gentlemen who gave it in memory of the late Mr. Bengalee and converted it into school funds, could be considered to have been contributed to the general revenues of the Corporation. The money, he believed, had not passed into the accounts of the Corporation at all. He still thought that their construction of the Act was correct. Of course, it was rather a legal technicality, and in order to prevent a recurrence of such a thing in future they proposed to amend section 120 of the Act. (Hear, hear). He was glad the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim very wisely refrained from making any comments on the subject of primary education which had been before the Corporation. They had read the reports in the newspapers, but as yet no representation had reached Government. It would no doubt reach Government in due course, and Mr. Ibrahim might feel sure that when it came it would receive most serious consideration of the Government. The Hon. Mr. Giles had dealt with the question of the Elphinstone College and had made remarks about the Gujarat College. He did not think he could add anything useful to what he had said on the subject. As regarded the removal of the Elphinstone College from its present position to a somewhat quiet situation, of course, it was a very attractive picture to move a stately college to an interesting country like Borivli or on the heights of Trombay. He was sure that this subject would be seriously considered by his successors, because he did not think it would come in practical politics in his time. Sir Charles Ollivant had talked to him on the subject, but his ideas did not range beyond Chaupati. He thought it might be removed to Chaupati or Girgaum which might be gradually converted into educational quarters. There was some practical wisdom in that suggestion, because he thought that about one-third only of the scholars were resident, and two-third were non-residents, that was to say, students living in the town of Bombay. If the College were to be removed from Bombay to Borivli or Trombay he asked how were the day students to be provided for? However, that was a matter not seriously under discussion at present. It might be considered at its proper time. He should now like to refer to some of the remarks made by the Hon. Sir Phirozesha about the Improvement Trust. He quite agreed with Sir Phirozeshah that in construing a section of the Act they must look to the spirit of it and not merely to the letter. But when construction had to be placed on a particular section people could apply their own construction. He was not quite sure that this was a matter in which the terms of equity and good conscience could properly be applied, because he did not look upon the Corporation, the Improvement Trust, and the Government as three different individuals, all striving to struggle with each other to secure as much as possible from one common fund. He thought all these three bodies were trustees for the public and that they had to devote the funds at their disposal in the best way they could for the welfare of the public. Unfortunately when questions arose as to how much land should be resumed and how much should be left the Government had to look to an arbitrator and interpreter in each specific case, and it might be that sometimes their decision might not be liked. They resumed land for some public purpose and they considered whether the public purpose for which they resumed land was justified. He thought one must quote specific instances and must point out in what particular case the Government had been wrong in its resumption. He thought when he looked back at various resumptions, he found that among them were the plots on which now stood the Admiral's bungalow and the Telang Memorial Quarters for the students of the Elphinstone College. He was told by the Hon. Mr. Dunn that the real sting of the matter was connected with the railway sidings, and the Cotton Green. But in regard to these matters, they all seriously considered that the Government did what was best in the general interests of the public. Whether it was right or not was a matter of individual opinion. With regard to some other resumptions he did not know, whether the resumption of the Crescent was objected to. Then there was the resumption of the Kennedy Sea-Face for the purpose of reserving it for the public. He assured the Council that the Government gave serious consideration to every question of resumption of land that came before them.

REPLY ON THE DEBATE.

Sir James Monteath then replied on the debate. He said:—I have in the first place to offer my grateful acknowledgment of the kindly remarks some of which are I fear very much in excess of my merits, made by some of my honourable colleagues regarding my work in this Council. It is a real satisfaction to find that my humble efforts for the benefit of the country and the people are not lightly appreciated by those who have the best means of judging and it is with great regret that I sever an association with hon. members which will always have pleasant memories. We have had differences of opinion, as my genial friend the Hon. Sir P. Mehta has pointed out, sometimes rather acute, but they have left no rancour nor diminished our respect for each other. I do not know on whom it is that my hon. friend thinks I have been severe, but I have always recognized as he does that we all have the good of the country at heart and that our disputes affect only the means of effecting it. With the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, I very fully recognize the great advantage of free intercourse between members of Government and leaders of public opinion and, indeed all who have opinions worthy of consideration. Discussion is of the very essence of good administration and no decision is wisely come before advantage is taken of every convenient opportunity of what can reasonably be said on any side of the question. But it is equally necessary for the prevention of profitless discussion that opinions which are manifestly advanced without reasonable grounds should be treated as they deserve. I am glad to find that the Settlement to which effect is soon being given is generally approved. My hon. friend Sir P. Mehta has given a very interesting retrospect of the stages of decentralization, but I do not think I need follow him with it as the criticism mostly concerns just orders of the Government of India and the terms of the present settlement are now beyond the stage of discussion. I am not able to give at the moment the details of the increase of 36,92 lakhs referred to by the Hon. Mr. Baker, but it represents generally the increase of the Standard of expenditure. What is done is to take the revenue and expenditure of the last year of the past Settlement and to make up the balance by a fixed assignment. The amount of the assignment has fallen by the amount to which we have got larger shares of revenue. But the total of the estimated shares of revenue together with fixed assignment is greater than the last Settlement in 1897 by 3,092 lakhs. As regards the saving in the grant for famine it will, of course, be available for future expenditure. We can do what we like with the whole of the initial grant.

COMPLAINTS AND CRITICISM.

Turning to the complaint of a few hon. members that there has not been as long an interval as usual between the receipt by them of copies of the Financial Statement and the meeting. I explained before that they are furnished beforehand with copies as a matter of convenience and courtesy, but that the object contemplated has not been fulfilled, for the Financial Statement is not the basis at all of almost all the criticism offered and the unfortunate member who presents it is still left to reply without notice to such criticism. It is a little surprising therefore that there should be held to be grounds for complaint because copies were not in the hands of hon. members much more than a full fortnight before the meeting. To the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. Dikshit that the Statement should be published so as to allow comment by the Press before the meeting I have nothing to say beyond what I said at the last budget meeting except that I should think members of the Council would be justified in regarding such a course as wanting in respect to them. I have however to point out that he is in error in supposing that course to be adopted by the Government of India. The Financial Statement of the Government of India, is first published with an explanation in Council, and I find a note to the rule on the point, which says that the practice is to distribute copies as soon as the Council has met, but not before. What was done last year and is I think usual is to have the Financial Statement explained at a meeting and then to adjourned for a week when the main part of the discussion takes place. I do not think our practice compares unfavourably in respect of opportunity for study with that of the Government of India. I have no doubt that in the future as in the past copies will be furnished to Hon. Members as soon as they are ready, but I cannot admit that, in this year the interval was so short as to give reasonable ground for complaint. My task of replying is good deal lightened by the fact, that a great part of the criticism is a revival or continuation of controversies of previous years. I have said what I have to say on many of the points, and I am content to let hon. members, who wish that satisfaction, have the last word; time will no doubt show who was right. On questions connected with excise I have only to refer to a correspondence recently published in which our views were very fully stated, and in my estimation it fully meets all the criticism which has been offered in this part of our administration.

LAND ASSESSMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Dikshit's repetitions fail to convince me that the conclusions universally arrived at regarding pressure of the assessment in the Deccan by officers who have spent their official careers in the districts, who are daily dealing with matters and examining evidence throwing light on the subject, are of less weight than those of members of a commission who were not many hours in the province. The question did not fall directly within the scope of the inquiry of the Commission and they did not in fact make any such inquiries or record any such evidence as would be a reasonable basis for a conclusion in a matter of such infinite complexity. Having referred again to the report, I find that what is said is that Mr. Nicholson considers that the statement that the incidence of land revenue is full applies only to parts of the Bombay Presidency and there can be little doubt that what he meant is that it does not apply to the Deccan. When I consider the enormous variety of soils, of rainfall, of methods of cultivation and of other circumstances affecting outturn, I regard a dogmatic generalization of the rate of assessment to produce throughout such an extensive tract as either the Deccan or Gujarat with surprise but not with admiration. Why the officers who are responsible for the good administration of the country should have any prejudice in favour of high assessment I fail to understand. For myself I can say that whenever I have found any reason to doubt the moderation of an assessment I have never failed to give the benefit of the doubt to the occupant because as I have explained, before the whole public are better able to bear the result of a mistake in the matter than an individual is. But the Government will not fulfil their trust to the public, if without any reasonable cause they sacrifice what is due to the public. When it is found that land is sold and mortgaged for some of which the assessment is but a small fraction, when for such as is acquired for a public purpose it is necessary to pay large amounts in a recent case if I remember rightly, an account of 133 multiples for land, excluding the value of a well, was refused and application made to the Court when for such land as is cultivated by tenants the rent is almost invariably more and often many times more than the rates which is held to be according to custom in provinces where the system of large landlords prevails the conclusion that the assessment is generally light is most amply warranted. The evidence of such facts is brought out by constant minute and careful investigations. The country has gone through a long series of calamities which is unprecedented and I maintain that the cultivators in the Deccan have shown a power of resistence beyond what could have been anticipated by the most sanguine. It is true that many are poor and steeped in debt but it is not true that the assessment is the cause.

REVISED SETTLEMENTS.

As regards the revision settlements which have been referred to there has been no increase of rates in the Karmala and Medha Talukas and the increase in the Sholapur and Barsi Talukas is amply justified by the evidence. The main part of it is in a revaluation of very profitable lands in the vicinity of the large towns of Sholapur and Barsi. Proposals for revision of settlements in Bijapur as stated in reply to a question, have not yet come before the Government but I can say from an experience of nearly three years in this district that the existing assessment is extraordinarily light and so far as I could learn universally admitted by people within the district to be so. The district has certainly suffered more than most from drought, but that is a ground for remissions, which have been most liberally granted, not for sacrificing for a whole term of 30 years what the public have a right to. I must say that the Hon. Mr. Khare's allegation that the Southern Mahratha Railway is of no use except to Bijapur to import food for the population is astonishing. I wonder that he is not aware of the huge quantities of cotton grown in the Hemgund, Bagalkot, Mudebihal and Bagewadi talukas and various kinds of seeds produced or that he has never heard of the Gin factories and presses at various places. I have not time to get figures, but I know that in normal guess the exports are quite important and bring much money into the district. When I was there large exporting firms found it worth while to keep agents in the district for at least a great part of the year. I must add that irrigation rates are revised at frequent intervals and that any such general inquiry regarding them as the Hon. Mr. Dikshit suggests is unnecessary and would be of no benefit to anybody. The facts affecting each case have to be considered.

(Concluded on page 7.)

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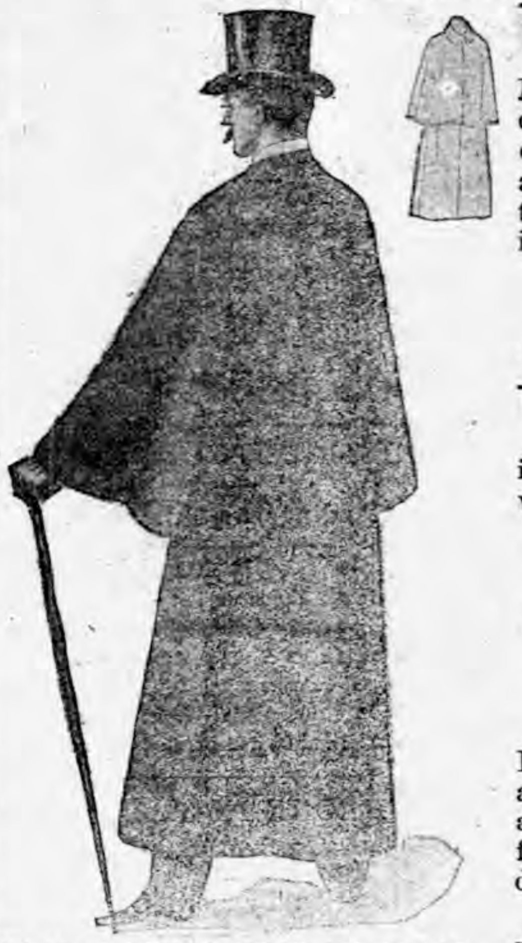

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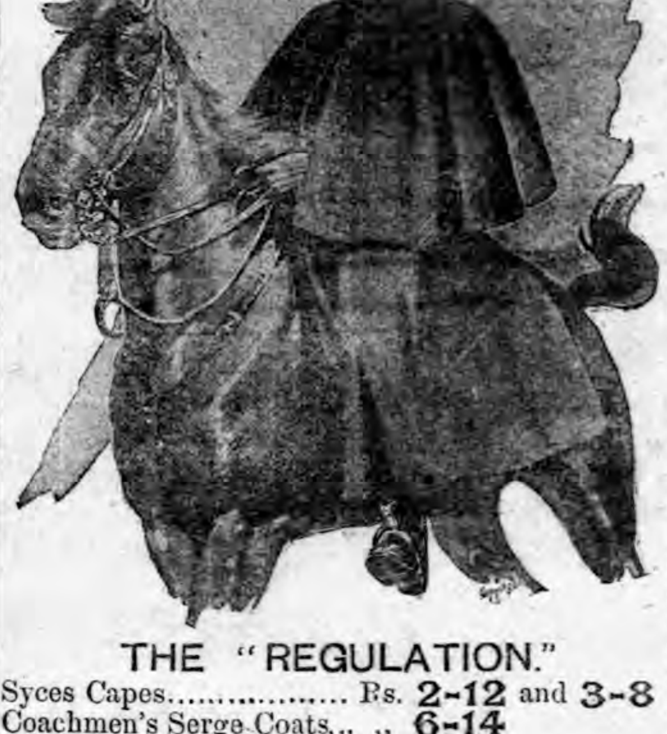

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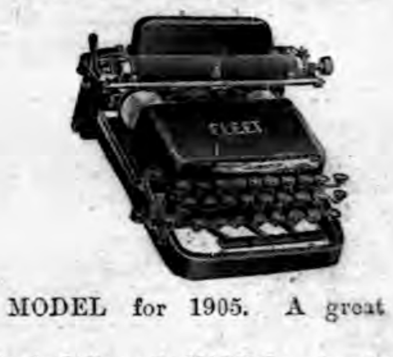

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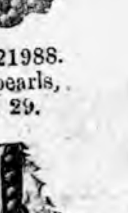

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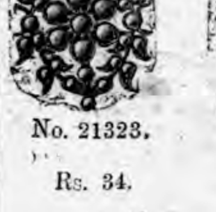

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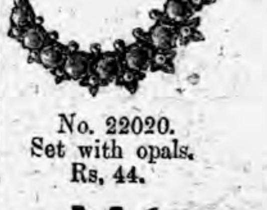

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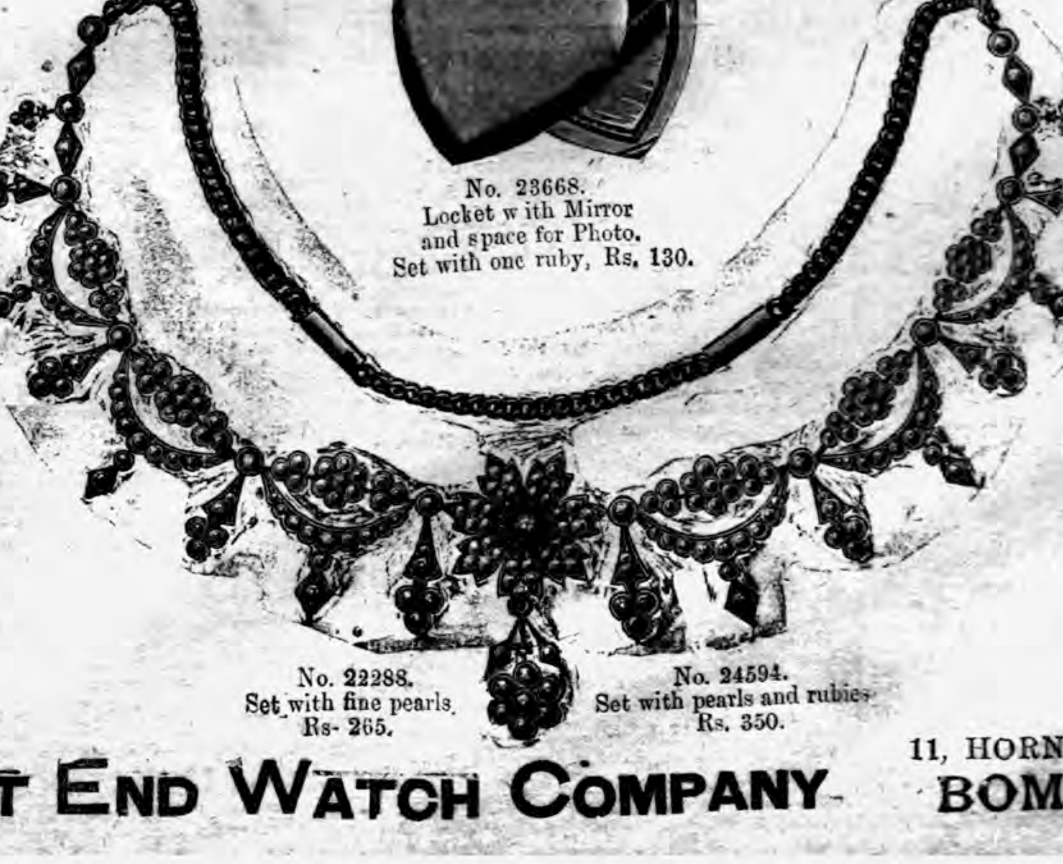

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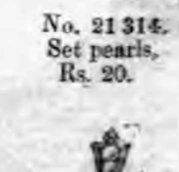

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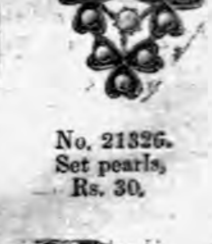

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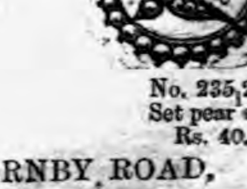

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BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Concluded from page 6.)

The expediency of popularizing irrigation by low rates and consequent substantial profits is always kept in views but it would be unfair to the public to expend large sums on irrigation works without requiring a fair return to be made for the advantage provided. I am not sure that the Hon. Mr. Parekh was in order in criticising the instructions of the Government of India regarding suspensions and remissions, but I think he brought out that our previous instructions which I may say were in accordance with our proposals and for the time being are in force are somewhat more liberal. Effect must, however, as soon as possible be given to the instructions of the Government of India and discussion of them is now too late. It is the case that some officers of Government have expressed the view that the system of suspensions and remissions render it unnecessary to adhere to the principle that the assessment should be so low as to be payable in good and bad years alike, but that view has not been accepted by Government.

MAHABLESHWAR LEASES.

As regards the Hon. member's complaint that s. 73 A of the Land Revenue Code affects certain Kunbis Vanjaris and others in Nandurbar I have to point out that the provision was applied to certain and mukta villages in the Nandurbar Taluka and Nawapur Petha in which a primitive form of cultivation has hitherto been carried on by people of the Bhil class, for whose protection the provision is required. It has not been represented to Government that there are other classes of cultivators who desire and are fit to make a proper use off the power of transfer as distinct from individuals who are ousting the aboriginal cultivators they can make a representation in the prescribed manner and the question of exempting them from the operation of the provision will be considered. Government have no wish as I have repeatedly said, to interfere with the power of transfer of any occupant who has the intelligence and the prudence to use it to his own advantage. I share the Hon. Mr. Mehta's and Hon. Mr. Setalwad's regret that there should be controversies based on racial distinction, but I fear I must retort that it is they who have imported the matter of racial distinction into the controversy about Mahableshwar leases. In reply to a question of the Hon. Mr. Khare and also in replying to some strictures of the Hon. Mr. Setalwad I stated what is a fact that the place was acquired for a European Sanitarium. But I have never stated that it is contemplated to make any special arrangements for Europeans. What has been directed is that in certain cases a clause may be inserted under which it will in case of need be possible to secure a house for a proper rent for a Government servant who may, of course be a native or a European. It is not a question of saving the Government servant's expense at all; it is a mere question of providing that Government servants will have accommodation where they need it. There is no racial distinction in the matter, and it is altogether one of agreement. The alternative which he suggests would be a very expensive one and the least expensive course should be adopted if it is free from sentimental objections. Government have apparently more regard for the money of the Honourable Members and that of other members of the public than they have themselves. As I informed the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas last year no owner who wants to occupy his own house need be apprehensive that he will be interfered with but it will be considered whether the form of the lease can be modified so as to make that clear. I am in agreement with my Hon. friend Mr. Vithaldas as to the importance of an agricultural college and I have reason to believe that although we have not got so large a grant as we hoped for we have got enough to enable us to make a fresh start in training men to be competent to observe and communicate knowledge useful to cultivators. I also hope that there will be extended means of exhibiting the results of all useful discoveries.

TALUTIS, ROADS AND TALUKDARI.

The Talatis will not be excluded in considering the question of improving the emoluments of village accountants, but their pay is generally fair already and their service qualifies for pension though on the inferior scale and they are not debarred from promotion to higher posts for which they show themselves fit. It seems to me that now honourable members are rather inconsistent in urging on the one hand that village accountants should be constrained to recover punctually the dues of inamdars, and on the other objecting to orders requiring them to be vigilant in respect of dues of Government; but the instructions are that the same attention should be given to the recovery of the revenues of inamdars as of that Government. The resolution that hukdars dues for the payment of which Government are responsible must be paid through the the treasury is not one which it would be justifiable to modify. I do not know the circumstances connected with the roads specified by Hon. friend Dr. Bhandarkar, but I agree with him that some roads which are of a provincial nature have been maintained from local funds and one of the first measures we took in hand when we found we had means was the transfer of such roads for future maintenance from Provincial funds. The relief thus given to the Local Boards will enable them to effect further improvements in water supply, of the need for which we have always been very sensible and to extend other measures of local benefit. As regards assistance to Municipalities I cannot with advantage say much more at present than I have said in the Financial statement. Whatever may be the cause of strictness in the past we shall be quite prepared if the Government of India now allows us a free hand, to give assistance according to our means where we regard it as necessary to enable Municipalities to fulfil their obligations with reasonable efficiency. But I do not think my Hon. friend Khare is fortunate in selecting Dharwar as an example of a crippled Municipality. It is comparatively prosperous and its defective water-supply is due not so much to want of means as to the impracticability owing to the position of the town of devising a scheme which was sure of success. Apparently, however, my Hon. friend only urges a loan, and there will I apprehend be no difficulty about granting it, if it is applied for carrying out an approved scheme. The appointment of Talukdari settlement officer is open to the Provincial service but is not reserved for that service. Government must retain descretion to make that and all other appointments according to their view of what in the circumstances of the time best suits the public interests. The officer who now holds the office is particularly well suited to advise the Talukdars to their benefit and to perform all the other duties of it.

RAILWAYS AND OVERBRIDGES.

As regards the subject of railway facilities in Bombay I have only to notice a few points in my Honourable friend Mr. Armstrong's criticism of a recent letter. He refers to the recommendations only of committees of 1889 and 1890 and he very properly says that views held eighteen or twenty years ago may not be suitable now. But he overlooks the fact brought out in our letter that another committee was appointed quite recently and that it was in accordance with its recommendations that the Railway company was called on to fulfil its obligation of that committee. The chairman of the Improvement Trust was a member and the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, a zealous member of the Improvement Trust represented the Municipal Corporation most if not all of the members of that committee were very well aware of the Improvement Trust's scheme II when they recommended the construction of an overbridge south of Marine Lines station. The new road involved in that scheme will join the Queen's Road, I understand 300 yards, not 200, north of the point recommended for the overbridge and apparently the two roads will serve quite distinct purposes. A thoroughfare from Crawford market to Queen's Road through one of the most congested areas in the city will not I shall suppose, be of great use to people driving from the Fort to Malabar or Cumballa Hill. I do not think my Hon'ble friend is quite fair to us in saying that the only reason we have assigned why the suburban traffic should not all go to Victoria Terminus is the costly extensions of permanent way and stations. We have shown that such an arrangement would cause a great deal of public inconvenience. We recognise that any curtailment of railway facilities for suburban traffic in the direction must be met by equal or enlarged extension in another. But extension in another direction may not meet the case at all. I will not, I apprehend, suit the convenience of many thousands of people who have been accustomed to be landed at Charni Road or Marine Lines or Church Gate stations to be carried to the other side of the island. And if they were, the case would be very different from that of providing at the Victoria Terminus for all through passengers who form but a small fraction of the number of local passengers. I have never been opposed to any inquiry which can possibly lead to advantage, but the entire sweeping away of a section of a line which ministers to the convenience of more people I believe, than any other in India which could not be abolished without a revolution in the daily habits of most of these people, seems to me altogether out of the range of practical politics. If the line is maintained in any form then an overbridge, is surely needed for the convenience of a great number of people. If there has not been enough of inquiry on this point, I cannot conceive of any case in which it could be held that a request for further inquiry would not justify postponement of action. In this case postponement of action means a loss of an opportunity which is not likely to be replaced for a long time to come. The overbridge is not one of a kind which a railway administration can be required by the Railway Act to make. The cost is not very great, but I predict that if the existing Railway Company does not make it, it will not be undertaken by any other body without years of discussion. The construction of this overbridge will not, as the Hon'ble Mr. Armstrong seems to suppose prejudice the construction of a sea-face road from Colaba to Churchgate, nor will it prejudice full consideration of all question in my estimation really debatable regarding improvement of railway facilities in Bombay. No doubt the construction of a sea-face road and other improvements will require more reclamation but that is a matter in which as you know His Excellency the Governor takes a keen interest and which will receive sympathetic consideration.

INOCULATION FOR PLAGUE.

Regarding my Hon'ble friend's remarks on plague and inoculation I have only this to say. Government will not grudge any reasonable outlay of money which can be justified and which can be shown to have any chance of being effective. But I fear that payment of pecuniary rewards in any from to people to get themselves inoculated cannot be regarded as legitimate expenditure of public money. The results of expenditure of the kind on a limited scale could not differ from those already on record. Expenditure on a scale sufficient to induce the whole population to submit to the operation would ruin the State. If Government allowed such payments to some they could not consistently refuse them to others. I can assure the Hon'ble Sir P. Mehta that Government are as anxious as the Corporation to maintain the most amicable relation and harmony, but I am not sure that the Corporation have not the fault of the Dutch—they give too little and ask too much. I do not know why he should instance the case of Mr. Playford Reynolds, since we fought the case for the Corporation and gained it for them. The case for the stamp duty on temporary loans document is similar except that in that we were not successful. In the case of the plague camp charges there was an arrangement under which half should be debited to Government and half to the Municipality, because it was impossible to know which effected travellers and which residents. In the course of audit the Accountant general found that same have not been so divided. A discussion went on for some years. We listened with the utmost patience to all that could be said on behalf of the Municipality and could come to no other conclusion than that the arrangement should be carried out. Under the Epidemics Act the Government have given absolute power to decide how charges are to be met and recovered and what could we reasonably do but tell the Accountant-General to make the adjustment in the account between the Municipality and Government. The deportation of immigrants was carried out under that Act and a similar order was given. The dispute about license fees is ancient history but my Hon'ble friend may have noticed the result of a little controversy between ourselves and Government of India as to whether they are taxation in the proper sense of the term. There is however no question but they are excise revenue. As regards the Municipal stable land may I remind him that our offer was made in 1893 which the Corporation would not accept and that after all the litigation, practically the identical terms have been accepted as an equitable arrangement. I have hopes that on reflection over the instances cited by himself he will see that any defect in the relation between Government and the Corporation is not entirely due to fault in the part of Government.

THE CHANNEL FOR COMPLAINT.

There are not I think any other criticisms which call for a reply beyond those fully dealt with by the Hon'ble Mr. Giles and my Hon'ble Colleague Mr. Fulton. Some honourable members and particularly the Hon'ble Mr. D Parakh have again made allegations regarding the acts and orders of Government servants which if made to Government at all should be made in written representation by those concerned. For reasons before given, I am unable to notice these allegations. The discussion of the Financial Statement extends over a very wide range and it is difficult to trace much real connexion between it and much that is said. We do not, however, object to any criticism of the administration of Government of matters which are within the knowledge of Government and for which they are responsible. But we cannot usurp the authority of local officers who do the work which they are appointed to do and paid by the State because an honourable member chooses to make complaints before the Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Parakh endeavours to justify the continuance of of this course stating that a Collector refused to supply him with information. The Collector was probably quite right in refusing to correspond with him in a matter in which he is not personally concerned. A person who has a complaint to make must make it on his own responsibility and subject to the consequences of making one without foundation. It is, however, quite open to the Honourable member to assist any one who has a complaint to make to put it before the proper authority in the most effective way. If he does not succeed in getting for a complaint redress which he considers due, it is open to him to give assistance in applying to all appellate authorities constituted by law or order. Even if an appeal does not lie to Government, it is open to him to give assistance in representing to Government that these authorities have not done justice. If he is dissatisfied with the order of Government then will be his opportunity to denounce Government on an occasion of that kind to his heart's content. But the ventilation here of individual grievances or alleged grievances about which complaint has not been made to the proper authorities which have not been investigated by those authorities about which there has been no proper occasion for Government to take any action whatever, can result in nothing but a waste of the Honourable member's energy and of the time of the Council. I say this without in any way calling in question the excellence of his intentions. It is another case in which I merely maintain that his method is not the proper one.

AMENDMENT OF ENACTMENTS.

The Hon. Mr. S. W. Edgerley then moved that the Bill to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments be read a second time. After some discussion this was agreed to. The Bill was then read a third time.

THE MHOWRA BILL.

The Hon. Sir James Monteath then moved that the Bill further to amend the Bombay Abkari Act of 1878 be read a second time. He said:—In proposing the second reading of a Bill further to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, I find it necessary to make but a few remarks. We have had no representation from any one personally concerned, but the Hon. Mr. Parekh with his characteristic energy has made an inquiry of his own and he has favoured us with his conclusions. I hope he will pardon me for saying that I am unable to attach much value to these conclusions. I, of course, entirely accept his statement of what he personally witnessed, but I am not aware that it has ever been alleged that cattle and Bhils will not eat mhowra flowers—I presume that by "mhowras" he refers to mhowra flowers and not to the fruit of mhowra trees about which there is no question. That, however is a very far cry from the point, whether these flowers are largely used as cattle food, and to some extent as human food in places in which they are not grown. Without disrespect to him, I must refuse to admit that statements made to him by interested persons in the course of an excursion taken for the special purpose of criticising the official view, can counter-balance the conclusions of a Collector, who had been in the district continuously for some years, and, "who collected his information ante litem motam." The only mhowra merchant or witness of any kind whose evidence is reproduced says that he does not sell mhowras in retail, and his statement that to the best of his knowledge mhowras are being sold to owners of cattle for being used as cattle food is obviously of no value. The other statements are said to be to the same effect. He may retort that the Abkari Contractor who supplied a good deal of the information, is not disinterested, but if mhowra flowers imported into the district are not largely used for illicit distillation, I cannot conceive what possible motive he can have for suggesting interference. If all the flowers left in the district were used for food of animals or human beings, his interests would be in no way affected. We have, on the other hand, the facts shown in the papers that the flowers are sold largely in places, where drinking is common and not in other places, that they are constantly found steeped in water and in process of fermentation, and that implements of illicit manufacture are frequently discovered. The Hon. Mr Parekh states that mhowras are generally much cheaper than grain, cotton seeds and oilcake, but the comparison should surely be made with what is understood generally as fodder. It is not I think, in the course of nature that flowers can have even weight for weight the nutritive value of seed and oil, and it is scarcely possible that it can ever be profitable to import mhowra flowers from considerable distances to take the place of fodder. But the point on which I lay stress and which must be met before any importance can be attached to opposition to this Bill is that the extension of the provisions regarding mhowra flowers to places in which the tree practically does not grow cannot possibly affect materially any legitimate use. If there is a bona fide demand for the flowers for food of men or animals, anybody can get a license to supply it. The grant of the license will be a means of exercising supervision and there will be no ground for refusing a license which is said without obvious falsity to be needed for a legitimate purpose. The license will cost nothing. Poor people who in any circumstances can need the flowers can have in their possession without a license any quantity under four seers. Absolutely the only effect of the provisions on persons, who want to deal in the flowers for legitimate uses, is the small amount of trouble, which will be required to get licenses. The attitude of any one who can regard that as a reasonable objection to a measure for checking drunkenness indulged in in defiance of the law and all its demoralizing consequences does not excite my admiration.

THE HON. MR. SETALWAD.

The Hon. Mr. Setalwad said the introduction of Mhowra Flowers Bill in this Presidency had a long history of its own. The Bill was first introduced in 1882 on the ground of illicit distillation resulting in general drunkenness, loss of excise revenue and the struggle between the Abkari Police and the people. On these grounds the Bill of 1882 was justified and passed by this Council. It subsequently went to the Government of India, who refused to give their assent to the Bill and pointed out at great length their reasons for so doing. They desired before any legislation of that character was passed, to have a full inquiry made as to whether the high rate of duty charged on liquor was encouraging this illicit distillation. They also indicated that only when no other remedy could be found the Bill might be introduced in the District, where it was necessary. The Bombay Government thereupon appointed a Committee of inquiry and non-official members were examined. On the report of that Committee, Government intended to re-introduce the legislation, limiting its operation to the Thana and Colaba Districts but the Government of India again refused their sanction on the ground that Government should not resort to legislation except under the clearest evidence that intolerable evils existed and that there was no other means to remedy the evils except by legislation. In 1892, they were aware the Hon. Sir Charles Prichard introduced the Bill for the Thana and Colaba Districts under the conditions laid down by the Government of India. Sir Charles then pointed out that seventy per cent of the illicit distillation in the whole Presidency, was to be found in the Thana and Colaba Districts and that the whole of the punitive police was quartered in those districts on that account. On these grounds Government made out their case for legislation on that occasion and the Hon. Mr. Setalwad asked the Council whether similar conditions now existed for the districts to which the same legislation was intended to be extended. He quoted the number of Abkari offences committed in the district and said such offences had not increased to such an extent as to make the introduction of legislation necessary. Referring to the reports made by various responsible officers on the subject, Mr. Setalwad drew the attention of the Council to the opinion given by Sir Frederick Lely, Commissioner of Northern Division, who had stated that mhowra flowers were stored in some quantity for eating; that they were used to a small degree by the better classes for cattle; that the prevalence of gross drunkenness resulting in serious and general crime necessitating extra police posts did not exist as it existed in Thana District in 1892; that the ordinary law had not yet done all it could to put down illicit distillation by detecting and furnishing offences and that for these reasons the necessity for adding a further restriction on the liberty of the subject had not been proved with sufficient force. This being the case Mr. Setalwad submitted that no convincing case had been made out for the extension of the legislation to the district of Broach. He felt that it was desirable that much more material should be placed before the Council, that evidence should be collected and a thorough inquiry should be made as was done in 1892. He proposed that the second reading of the Bill be postponed sine die in order to enable Government to make the necessary inquiry in the meanwhile.

The Hon. Mr. Dikshit was opposed to the extension of the Act to the Nasik District. He said he had carefully gone through the speech made by the Honourable mover of the Bill on the first occasion and he must confess that neither that speech nor the present one had convinced him of the correctness of the views which the honourable mover had tried to force upon them. These speeches had on the contrary, confirmed his opinion that the measure was undesirable. This legislation could never be justified so long as two sets of circumstances existed, namely hardship upon the people and absence of positive mischief. In the first place the measure would entail a hardship upon the people, because mhowra flowers were used as human food and fodder for cattle. On this point the opinion of Sir Frederick Lely was evident, Sir Frederick Lely had spent a considerable part of his life among the natives and his opinion was therefore entitled to considerable weight. With regard to the second point there was the report of Mr. Stewart, who stated that there was no evidence to show that crime was in any great degree attributable to facilities for illicit distillation and consumption of cheap liquor. The only other evil, Mr. Dikshit added, was the loss of revenue, but he contended that the Government of India had already laid down that loss of revenue should not be the ground for this Act. Therefore there was no necessity for legislation. He submitted that drunkenness had increased not by illicit distillation but by temptations placed in the way of the public by allowing liquor shops to be opened near schools, temples and mills.

The Hon. the Chief of Kurundvad said that legislation should be undertaken, if it was proved that mhowra flowers were used only for illicit distillation. But as it had been shown that mhowra flowers were used also as food for people and cattle, he was of opinion that no ground for legislation existed.

THE HON. MR. PAREKH.

Mr. President:—I am opposed to the second reading of this bill. I have considered the question specially in connection with the application of the restrictions to the Mowra traffic in the District of Broach and I feel that the materials on which the Bill is based are insufficient and unsatisfactory. I have made personal enquiries and submitted a memorandum to Government. I think there are two points on which the Council ought to be satisfied before they give their assent to this bill. Firstly that in the localities to which the provisions are sought to be applied illicit distillation is prevailing to a considerable extent; and secondly that Mowras are not used in that locality in any appreciable quantity as food either for men or cattle. On the first point I think that the officers of Government have been led away by the fact that during the 11 months ending the 30th of June 1905 the imports of the Mowras in the District exceeded the exports by 45,000 maunds. They consider that the whole of this excess or the larger portion of it was used for illicit distillation; On this point the Collector of Broach in his letter of 8th, November 1901 says:—On comparison of the figures of import and export it appears that about 45,000 maunds of Mowras are retained in this District either for illicit consumption or illicit distillation, Mowra is not used here as an article of food for either men or cattle, the Abkari farmers asserts and I suspect with truth that of the Mowra consumed in the District all but one quarter per cent is used for illicit distillation. The Commissioner of Abkari endorses the conclusion of the Collector and says that the bulk of the imported flowers is intended and actually used for illicit distillation and the Honorable mover of the Bill has also used the circumstance of the large excess of the imports over exports as abundant evidence that the Mowra flowers are imported in the Broach District for illicit distillation. Now if it were a fact that 45 000 Maunds of Mowras or anything like it were used in the Broach District for illicit distillation, no one can deny that a strong case for the application of restrictions to the Mowra traffic has been made out. But is there the slightest justification for the inference that the whole or the greater portion of the 45 000 maunds of Mowras were consumed in the District? I beg to refer to the statement of the Abkari Contractors themselves who initiate and strongly advocate the movement for placing restrictions on Mowra traffic in the Broach District. In their letter of the 5th. August 1902 they say "the figures of imports by rail and exports by sea for only three years do not furnish the correct data for estimating the local consumption of Mowra flowers. It often happens that large quantities are imported and stored for over 12 months and the imports of two seasons are shipped to Uran at once." And what do the figures of exports and imports show? It appears from these figures that while in 1900-1 the imports exceeded the exports by about 40,000 maunds, in 1901-2 the exports exceeded the imports by over 93,000 maunds. This would be impossible unless the large quantity of the imports of 1900-1 had formed part of the exports of 1901-2. I therefore submit that the excess of imports over exports in a single year does not justify the conclusion that the greater portion of the excess was utilized for illicit purposes. Then it is stated that the railway figures do not represent all the imports of Mowras in the District and that large quantities are brought there by carts or boats of which no official note is taken. This assertion is altogether denied; if it be true there can be nothing easier than to ascertain what is the quantity that is imported in this manner. This fact ought not to be accepted on the mere assertion of the Abkari Contractors. The number of cases of illicit distillation and possession of implements of distillation in the Broach District is not so large as to justify legislative interference with Mowra trade. The largest number of such cases in a single year was 18 in the Anklesar Taluka and 8 in the Hansot Mahal. It appears that they were more prevalent in the neighbourhood of certain villages than others. They do not appear to be spread over the whole of any particular Taluka. The difficulties for preventing and detecting Abkari crimes do not exist to the same extent in the Broach District as in places where there are large jungles. It appears from a report of a Deputy Collector which has been referred to in the Contractors' letter that officer did inquiry into the question of the extent of illegal distillation prevalent in the District and his estimate was that even if the number of undetected cases of illegal distillation were double those of the detected, the quantity of liquor illegally distilled would hardly come to one hundred maunds in a year throughout the District. The Abkari Contractors in their letter of the 5th of August 1902 admit that there are no materials for estimating the quantities of Mowra sold by retail, and then they say that the quantity sold in retail in each of the three divisions, namely, the talukas of Broach and Anklesar and the Peta Mahal of Hansot should be assumed to be a thousand maunds a month, but they give no reasons for making this extravagant and fanciful estimate. They assert that the detected cases should be multiplied by hundred to arrive at the actual number of cases of illegal distillation; that a man distills cart loads of Mowras before he is detected. These flights of imagination had not confined themselves to the Abkari Contractors, but had also communicated themselves to the Collector of Broach; and that officer states that the amount of illicit distillation that goes on is not to be measured by statistics of convictions' Flowers are secretly bought from Rajpipla and every Koli and Bhil in Anklesar and the river-side-parts of Broach is probably either a maker or purchaser of illicit liquor. It is not upon vague and reckless conjectures of this kind that serious legislation is to be based. It appears that the Collector of Broach has placed much reliance on a statement which was submitted by the Abkari Contractors with their report. This statement is prepared by two unnamed servants of the Contractors and the Contractors themselves have no personal knowledge of its correctness. It appears from enquiries that I made that several of the persons who have been entered in the statement as merchants have never traded in Mowras or sold even a seer of them. It does not appear how these people obtained their information about the quantities of Mowras in stock and sold, to whom they were sold and for what purposes. If information of this kind is to be used for guiding the action of this Council, it should be such as is collected by some responsible officers of Government after careful enquiry and not what purports to be applied by some irresponsible and unnamed agents of the Abkari Contractors. As regards the use of the flowers the Collector of Broach relying upon the information of the Abkari Contractors as in other matters says that in the Broach District they are not used at food either for men or cattle. He does not appear to have made any independent enquiry in the matter. The reason given for the non-use of Mowras as cattle food is 'that when the profits of all the merchants and cart hire and railway fare and dryage and theft during transit are added the price swells considerably and makes them too dear to be used as food for the cattle in this district. In the Broach District cotton seeds and oil cake and different kinds of husks of food grains are local products and considerably cheaper than Mowra and more nutritious. Mowra therefore cannot possibly be a food for the cattle here." As a matter of fact I have ascertained that during these five years Mowras have been selling cheaper than cotton seeds, oil-cakes and Guvar. So the argument of cheapness fails altogether. As regards the nutritive properties, the general belief of the people in this District is that given mixed with cotton seeds or Guvar; they are more agreeable to cattle than any other food. It appears that the Mamlatdar of Anklesar took the statements of the 52 patels and other persons and the effect of their evidence has been summarised in the Broach Collector's letter No. 2168 of 6th, August 1903. The statements however made by the different people, are not given, nor are names of the patels and other persons who made them; it is not shown whether all the statements are to the same effect or they vary. It does not appear what questions were asked to these people and in what manner the statements were recorded. It is therefore difficult to form any opinion about these statements from what the Collector has mentioned to be their effect. But irrespective of this consideration, three of the conclusions drawn from them, namely that (1) nothing short of starvation would bring the Anklesar Kolis and Bhils to eat Mowras; (2) that the upper classes do not consider Mowras good for cattle, and (3) that the cattle of Anklesar being unaccustomed to Mowras would not ordinarily take them unless disguised by mixture with other things are altogether opposed to facts. This renders the statements the effect of which is given in the Collector's letter, altogether unreliable. I have seen Bhils of Anklesar using Mowra as food. I have seen cattle in Broach and Anklesar eating with great relish Mowras mixed with cotton seeds and unmixed. The question whether the Broach and Anklesar cattle eat Mowras can easily be solved by ocular demonstration. One can easily satisfy himself by visiting Anklesar or one of the suburbs of Broach that the cattle of the District like to be fed with Mowras; and the Mowras not being dearer than the other articles used as cattle food it is not easy to accept the assertion that Mowras are not used in that way in that District. As in the Broach District Mowras are used in large quantities as cattle food also to some extent as food or men, it would naturally cause much inconvenience if restrictive provisions be applied to the Mowra trade. The cattle of the poor people would be deprived of a cheap and useful article of food; and the poor people would be less able to make a stand during years of distress and difficulty. If Government wish to apply this measure to Broach they ought not to do so in the face of this conflict of evidence but it should be referred to a Select Committee where the facts may be fully threshed out and indisputably ascertained.

INQUIRY MADE BY MR. PAREKH.

Mr. Parekh then related to the Council the result of the inquiry made by him in connection with the use of the Mhowra flowers in the District of Broach. "I went to Anklesar on the first of June and learnt from personal enquiries that in the Anklesar Taluka and the Hansot Mahal, Mowras were largely used as cattle food and also to some extent as human food by the aboriginal tribes, such as Bhils and Talavies. They are used in the following manner as cattle food. (a) Dry Mowras mixed with equal quantity of cotton seeds (b). Mowras soaked in water and mixed with equal quantity of guvar. Mowras are generally much cheaper than grain cotton seeds and oil-cake given to cattle and the mixed food is cheaper and is regarded as more nutritive than grain, cotton seeds or oil-cake unmixed. They are used in the following manner for human food. (a). Mowras are mixed with a small quantity of juvar or wheat flour and the mixture is then turned into rotlas (flat breads) or dhekdas (round breads) and is baked; (b). Mowras are boiled with an equal quantity of juvar flour in water and made in to a kind of porridge called ghens, (c). Mowdhani (parched mowras). I then arranged to have a feeding of cattle and men at the place at which I had put up and requested the presence of some Government officers and other respectable gentlemen of the locality to witness the feeding. The following were the Government officers whom I invited to witness the feeding:—(1) The Subordinate Judge. (2) The Aval Karkun of the Taluka, the Mamlatdar himself being away from the station. (3). Abkari Inspector. (4) The Chief Constable of Police. (5). The Sub-Registrar of Assurances. (6). The Police Patel. The feeding took place at 9 o'clock on the 2nd of June as intimated. None of the officers thought it right to be present. 21 animals consisting of bullocks and she-buffaloes were fed with a mixture consisting of equal parts of Mowras and cotton-seeds. These animals belonged to persons of different castes such as Kolis, Bohras, Parsis, Vanias &c. Among cattle were ed included besides those of the town of Anklesar, animals of Singpur of Nagal in the Anklesar Taluka and of Ilav in the Hansot Mahal. 15 Bhils were fed with rotlas made of equal quantities of Mowras and guvar flour with dhekdas made of 2 parts of Mowra and one part of juvar flour and with parched Mowras. Both the animals and the men seemed to eat the Mhowra food with great relish. I have obtained statements from several respectable inhabitants of the Hansot and Anklesar stating that they have been using Mowras as food for their cattle and they are used generally as cattle food by all cattle owners and that they are regarded as forming cheap and nutritive cattle food and that they are used as food by the aboriginal classes.'

Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta very strongly supported the amendment proposed by the Hon. Mr. Setalwad to postpone the second reading of the Bill. He said it was established by arguments and observations that the local Government should not embark upon this legislation without further inquiries. In view of the principle laid down by the Government of India and accepted by the Bombay Government it was absolutely necessary that a full and searching inquiry should be ordered before carrying out the legislation.

The Hon. Mr. Khare was also opposed to the Bill. He said the Abkari contractors would be the only persons, who would be benefited by the passing of this Act.

SIR JAMES MONTEATH'S REPLY.

The Hon. Sir James Monteath in reply said: the Hon. Mr. Setalwad had pointed out that the Government of India required certain conditions to be fulfilled before recognising the necessity of legislation. His answer to that was that the Government of India were satisfied that the conditions had been fulfilled. When they first approached the Government of India, the latter were not satisfied with their inquiry, and ordered a further inquiry. A further inquiry was made, and the Government of India were satisfied with it.

The Hon. Mr. Setalwad in reply said he was surprised that Government had not followed the test laid down by themselves in this matter.

The Hon. Mr. Setalwad's motion was then put to the vote and lost. A division was then demanded, with the result that seven members voted for and fourteen against the amendment.

The second reading of the Bill was then passed.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh proposed an amendment to the effect that the Act should not be extended to the Broach district.

On a division the amendment was negatived, eight members voting for and fourteen against it.

The Hon. Mr. Dikshit then moved a second amendment to the effect that the Act should not be applied to the Nasik District. This amendment was also lost and the Bill was read the third time.

The Council then adjourned.

TUESDAY'S MEETING.

(FROM SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 11.

An adjourned meeting of the Legislative Council was held to-day, the Hon. Sir James Monteath presiding.

The Hon. Mr. Edgerley moved the first reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888. Having shortly traced the history of the Bill the mover gave a sketch of the principal provision it contained. He said the object he had kept in view in formulating the various proposals was to produce a measure which would enable the executive of the Municipal Corporation to secure to the general public that help, safety and convenience which they had a right to expect from so responsible a body as the Bombay Corporation.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas took exception to that part of section 43 which restricted the height of framed buildings to twenty feet. In the native town of Bombay, ninety-nine per cent. of buildings were framed buildings, and submitted that the proposed limitation would cause hardship to the poor house owners.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula was also of the same opinion and said the only remedy against overcrowding was the expansion of the city to the North. But it was to be regretted that the efforts of the Improvement Trust in that direction had been blocked and obstructed by Government.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said the Corporation were thankful to Government for bringing a Bill in the present form and for not bringing a comprehensive Bill amending the whole of the Municipal Act.

The Hon. Mr. Edgerley having replied, the Bill was read the first time. On the motion of Mr. Edgerley a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'bles Mr. Mehta, Mr. Vithaldas, Mr. Ibrahim, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Dunn, Mr. Crawford and Mr. Edgerley, was appointed to report on the Bill within two months. This concluded the business before the Council.

NOTES FROM GODHRA.

It is seldom, writes our correspondent that the doings of this little station create any interest, except to the few most concerned who have to live in it and possibly also to those who may have lived here before and still entertain interest in the place and would like to know whether their successors are faring any better in their efforts to break the monotony of existence by making the wheels of life revolve more smoothly and comfortably than was possible in the days of their our experience. The facilities, however, for satisfying these feelings of sympathetic curiosity and maintaining the interest being few and difficult of acquisition, by reason of the rare occasions any thing is heard of Godhra, its inhabitants and their doings, the interest soon ceases and lessens the chances of the place becoming better known. It is true that our annals are devoid of sensational incidents such as some other places are able to boast of. At the same time we do not consider this a serious drawback as there are also places with worse records than ours which, nevertheless, manage to keep themselves well in the foreground, merely by losing no opportunity to proclaim their existence and forcing public opinion to recognise that they are entitled to notice. Following on this tact the Godhraites are determined to fight for equal rights and to make an earnest attempt to work off the stigma of being apathetic under which they have hitherto suffered.

The town is of considerable antiquity, having been in existence in the 11th century. After passing through many vicissitudes it eventually passed into the possession of the British in 1853 together with the Panch Mahals of which district it is the headquarters. It is situated at an altitude of 900 feet above the level of the sea, with flat forest country, surrounding it. The climate is delightful in the cold weather, pleasant in the rains, but a bit trying in the summer when the thermometer runs up to 114 in the shade. There is plenty of shooting to suit the tastes of all. Before the construction of the railway, the place was rather difficult of access for want of proper roads, the only approach being by a kutcha road 52 miles in length from Baroda. The Civil Station where the district officers reside is situated to the south-east of the town, separated by the Mesri river, and being beyond Municipal limits enjoys the distinction of being free from taxes devoid of roads and street lighting. The tracks that take the place of roads are sandy in the dry season, sinking ankle-deep when any attempt to plod along them is made. In the course of a year or two the town will become important when it becomes the central junction for the through broad gauge railway connection between Bombay and Delhi now under construction via Nagda and Oojein. The opening out of this important line will also give an impetus to the trade of the surrounding country and improve the commercial status of Godhra.

From September next a change is to take place in the Sessions jurisdiction of the district. Hitherto it was subject for that purpose to Ahmedabad, to which city all cases had to be sent for trial. In the new arrangement the Mahals pass under the jurisdiction of the Broach Session's Division with this difference however, that instead of the Mahalites going to Broach the Sessions Judge has to come periodically to Godhra to dispose of work which is infinitely more more convenient than the old system.

The fears of another year of scarcity have been happily dispelled by a seasonable and abundant fall of rain since the 25th ultimo. Up to 8 a. m. yesterday 9th instant, the total fall for the year is 18 inches 56 cents. Since the 1st July 16 inches 42 cents, and during the 48 hours ending 8 a. m. on Sunday last 8 inches 46 cents. The average for a good year is 40 inches. Since 1887 there have been successive scanty years which have played havoc with the agricultural situation. Last year owing to the extremely poor fall the tanks on which the cattle depend and most the wells for drinking water went dry as early as April last. Since then the distress for want of water for both man and beast has been most acute. The recent rain has filled all the tanks and removed all anxiety regarding the water supply for a couple of years. Ploughing and sowing are going on vigorously. The cultivators are delighted with the improved prospects and are looking forward to bumper crops this year, a sight to which they have been strangers for a long time.

There have been no less than three transfers among the District officers since December last and by a curious coincidence all the three have been transferred to Poona. Mr. Holman, the Superintendent of Police was the first to go. Captain Anthony, the Civil Surgeon, followed soon after and though it was understood at the time that his absence would be only temporary for three months the attractions of the Deccan capital, proved irresistible and he remains there till the end of the rains when he becomes Superintendent of Matheran. The third to leave was Mr. Vernon, the Assistant Collector, who has been here for nearly three years and was a general favourite. No permanent nomination to the vacant Surgeoncy has yet been made. The appointment is reserved for a member of the Indian Medical Service, but as it is not a coveted one it is probable that it will take a long time to fill, Medicos with sporting proclivities will find plenty of scope for their hobby to make up for loss of professional practice, if they care to come.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday morning before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Draper charged Govind Babaji, Mahadoo, Sonoo, and Sayana Sauji with house breaking and theft of jewellery valued at Rs. 23,31, belonging to Sahil Zaja, Surfrazali. Maruty Ramji and a woman named Daroobai were charged with receiving and disposing of the stolen property.

Superintendent Nolan prosecuted. The story for the prosecution was that the complainant owned a house at Parel. The first accused was the complainant's trusted servant in charge of that house. On Saturday last when the complainant went to a theatre, the first accused came up to him there and reported thefts of jewellery from his Parel house. The complainant went up there and found his jewellery valued at Rs. 2,331 missing. He laid a complaint with the police.

Superintendent Nolan who investigated the matter, had the third accused arrested on suspicion who made certain statements in consequence of which all the five accused were arrested. Further property valued at Rs. 31 and not reported to the police as having been stolen, was also recovered from the third accused. The complainant identified that property as his own. Further investigation showed that the first accused who was the trusted servant of the complainant had caused the theft to be committed and to evade the chances of being suspected, he went up to the complainant and reported the theft to his master as having been committed by unknown persons.

The case stands remanded.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

(Concluded from page 5.)

Their second innings total of 195 was a very fine score for the pitch, and so long as the conditions remained equal Middlesex were outplayed. At the same time, Middlesex made splendid use of their good fortune. J. Douglas and Warner played very fine cricket. The former seems to have lost none of his ability. This was his first appearance for the season, and it is most remarkable how, year after year, he comes into first class cricket late in the season and plays just as well as if he were regularly appearing. His innings of 116 not out was not a great innings in the strict sense, but it was singularly free from fault, all the circumstances being considered. There is nothing remarkable in the fact that Middlesex and Notts should have been the only two sides to beat Surrey this season to date. The history of Surrey cricket shows that defeats at the hands of these two counties are in accordance with precedent.

Northamptonshire will be heartily congratulated on their first victory since they were promoted from the second-class division.

The question of swerve in bowling still crops up occasionally. Mr. P. A. Vaile, who has written previously about it, says:—There is no doubt as to what causes the swerve. It is the spin of the ball. As the spinning ball goes through the air one side is spinning forward in the same direction as the ball is going; the other part is spinning backward. It follows that the forward spinning side, which resists and rubs against the air, offers more resistance to the passage of the ball than the side which gives way. A projectile always seeks the line of least resistance in its passage through the air. Thus it follows that the spinning ball gradually edges over to the side towards which it is spinning. I have been asked: If it is spin that makes swerve, how is it that bowlers like Rhodes and scores of others who break a lot, and therefore naturally use spin, never swerve? This conundrum was propounded to me by a well-known Yorkshire cricketer, and serves to emphasise the hazy notions on this matter which most players have. The answer is almost obvious. Simple off or leg break is obtained by a spin across the pitch, and therefore also, of course, across the line of flight of the ball. It follows, then, that the force of propulsion is always fighting the spin—is driving right into it. This gives the ball no chance to get a grip on the air. The spin on it is similar to that on a rifle bullet, which does not swerve. It drifts a little, but a cricket ball has no time to drift.

It is quite a fallacy to think and say, as George Hirst has said, that one cannot swerve with an old ball, and that "once the seam is off, swerve is off." Hirst, indeed, went so far as to say it all depends on the seam. This is wrong. A new ball, for various reasons, will swerve more than an old one, but with an old ball swerve is quite possible. The new seam gives a good grip, also it provides greater air friction than the seam of an old ball, and this is quite an important factor in swerve, especially when the seam happens to be across the plane of the line of the ball's flight, for then twice (indeed practically thrice) in every revolution the air cushion receives a buffet from this inequality of the surface of the ball. It is quite marvellous to me to see a player like Mr. Gilbert Jessop supporting the idea that swerve may be obtained without spin. I must, however, do Mr. Jessop the justice to say that he admits that he is not a theorist in this matter. It is well known he is not a swerver, nor can he ever be except by a very marvellous fluke, unless he acquires the theory. Swerve comes to but few naturally, yet there are very few bowlers who get good work on the ball who could not swerve if they knew the value of the modification of over spin or forward spin at an angle of about fifty degrees instead of cross spin. I do not, of course, mean that one should displace the other, for the one is the complement of the other. I have no doubt that swerve will in future be more studied and understood than it is now, for particularly in a suitable wind, it is most useful.

The Open Championship at St. Andrews drew attention to the respective merits of the lofted and the running-up approach. J. H. Taylor is a staunch advocate of the former method and he executes the stroke with rare ability. Under ordinary circumstances he frequently lays his approach dead the cut on the ball arresting its progress sharply. But the lofted approach was not altogether a success under the conditions which obtained in the Open Championship. So hard was the ground and so excessively keen were the greens that no amount of cut availed always to hinder the ball from over running the hole, and it was apt, also, to receive an unkind kick on alighting. James Braid made frequent use of the running-up approach with excellent results, and those who are most intimately acquainted with the classic course maintain that no other plan answers as well there when the ground is hard. Even as in trout fishing the wisdom of adhering rigidly either to the school of the dry fly or that of the wet is more than doubtful, so it would appear that the golfer should have at his command several strokes for the approach, and employ one or the other as circumstances seem to require.

Scotland being the original home of golf, it seems strange that Scottish ladies have not taken a stronger lead at the game. In point of fact they have been altogether outstripped by their sister golfers south of the border, who have shown a quite remarkable talent for organisation and managing their own affairs. The reason may be found in the past history of the game. In the old days the presence of ladies upon golf links was not viewed with favour by their male belongings. It was thought to be too serious a pursuit for the fair sex, and, thus discouraged, Scottish ladies came to regard golf as beyond the scope of their activities. There were exceptions, doubtless, but such was unquestionably the attitude of the majority. To English ladies golf came as a new discovery, as it did to their brothers and husbands. Untampered by traditions of the past, they soon recognised the merits of the game, and found that a reasonable amount of skill in playing it was by no means beyond their powers. For the laws and usages of golf they showed a praiseworthy respect, and have now established themselves in a strong position. In Scotland also a new impetus has been given to ladies' golf, as is proved by the satisfactory entry received for the Championship meeting.

Despite the counter-attractions of Ascot, polo enthusiasts mustered strongly at Hurlingham in glorious weather to see those old opponents, Rugby and the Old Cantabs, fight out their champion cup semi-final. When Rugby were only able to beat the Magbies in the first round by the narrow margin of a single goal, it was obvious that they would have to play considerably better to beat the Old Cantabs, who, through the scratching of Tiverton had a bye in the first round. Mr. Buckmaster, who played back for the Cantabs, and has been playing young ponies all this season, had fortunately secured the loan of his old pony, Mulatto, from her present owner, Mr. Garland, and played her in the first and fourth periods. Rugby, who won the toss, were the first to score, Mr. George Miller hitting a pretty goal from near the back-line after about four minutes' play. Rugby continued to press during most of the second ten, and three times, nearly scored. For the rest of the game, however, the Cantabs had a good deal the best of it. In the third ten, Mr. Buckmaster hit their first goal, so that at half-time the scores were one all. In the fourth ten, Mr. Freake, who was wonderfuly well, hit two goals, on each occassion taking the ball from half-way. Rugby got their second goal in the fifth period, Mr. Buckmaster having made safety hit behind his own back-line, and after the penalty hit and a resulting scrimmage Mr. George Miller scored. Directly after this, Mr. Buckmaster made an easy goal, and as there was no score in last period the Old Cantabs gained a well-deserved victory by four goals to two.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandawarkar presided at a sitting of the Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, and the following case was tried before his lordship and a common jury.

DACOITY IN BOMBAY.

Harooji Charaya was charged with committing dacoity at 2nd Koombharwada in Bombay, early on the morning of the 16th April last, and making preparation for the dacoity with a number of other persons, who have already been convicted and sentenced at the third Criminal Sessions. The accused has been tendered pardon on condition of his making a full and true disclosure of all the circumstances of the case; but on his having failed to do so, the pardon had been withdrawn by the Magistrate. The accused was, therefore, tried separately. Mr., Aston instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

The accused, on being asked by the Judge, said that the fact of his having been given a pardon was a bar to the present prosecution.

Mr. Aston said he would prove by evidence that the accused had not fulfilled the conditions of the pardon. It was a case of dacoity committed in the Native town. Complainant, Keshav Vela, went to bed with his family about 11 o'clock on the night of the 15th April, when a small kerosine oil lamp was burning in the room. About 2 o'clock in the morning, he heard a cracking sound of the door of his room, and on looking round, he saw by the light of the lamp, that was still burning, a number of persons whom he was able to recognise. Some boxes in the room were removed ;and he was threatened with a dagger if he raised an alarm. The following day certain articles were recovered, and certain persons were arrested, including the accused. They were placed before a Magistrate, when the accused was granted a conditional pardon if he made a full and true disclosure of all the circumstances within his knowledge. Accused then went into the witness-box and stated certain facts, but did not make a full disclosure of all he knew. The prosecution asked the Magistrate to withdraw the conditional pardon, which was done. Counsel said he would call witnesses to prove that the accused had not made a full and true disclosure as he was bound to do, and had not disclosed the names of all the accused and the fact of his having purchased instruments of house-breaking.

Inspector Sullivan and one Vithu were examined for the prosecution. The latter stated that the accused came to his shop with some others and purchased a jimmy and an auger.

The jury thereupon returned a formal verdict that the accused had not fulfilled the conditions of the pardon granted to him.

The pardon having been withdrawn, evidence was led for the prosecution. At the close of the enquiry the accused, in answer to the Judge, said he was twenty years of age, that he acted in the matter as he was instructed by the others to do, that he merely stood guard at the door of the complainant's room, that there were six persons in all at the time, etc.

The jury found the accused guilty on both charges, and he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

The Sessions were then dissolved.

SANDOW AND HIS ASSISTANT.

At Singapore on June 27th, Mr. Farrer Baynes applied to his Honour Judge Thornton for a warrant for the arrest of Eugen Sandow. The application was made on behalf of Emory Harvas, a German, who has become a naturalized British subject. Harvas claims 1,555 dols. for wrongful dismissal from the show while in Penang.

In Penang Harvas states he was summarily dismissed on the ground that he was intoxicated, and incapable of carrying through his share of the show with credit to himself or his employer. It is alleged that he frequently interrupted and partially spoilt Sandow's lecture on physical culture. Accordingly, Harvas was left behind. He had, presumably, no means of getting home. This being the case he followed Sandow to Singapore and hence the present action.

Harvas contends that he was wrongfully dismissed, he having complied with all the regulations and provisions of his agreement. He denies in *toto* that he was in drink. He was suffering from fever, had been unable to eat for two or three days, but otherwise was as he should be. He asserts that the story of his having interrupted the lecture is a fabrication, and says that he is bringing up eighteen men to give evidence in support of his statement. He claims 540 dols. due for three month's salary 500 dols. due on the two years' agreement, 500 dols. for his passage home, and 15 dols. for his passage from Penang to Singapore—1,535 dols. in all.

His claim for arrest was made on the grounds that Sandow's plans were uncertain, and should he get without the jurisdiction of the Straits, he (Harvas) would not be able to obtain redress for his alleged injuries.

The Judge made a sequestration order the Sheriff to take possession of Sandow's property and keep possession until a security of 2000 dols. is forthcoming from him.—*Singapore Free Press.*

ALLEGED COMPLAINT AGAINST A GOVERNMENT OFFICER.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the notice taken out at the instance of Isak Abdula, a dealer in cloth, of Memmon Mohalla, against Mr. F. S. Pundett, Assistant Collector in the Prince's and Victoria Docks, on charges of insult and intimidation.

Mr. Chunnilal H. Setalwad, barrister-at-law, appeared for the applicant, while Mr. Bowen, of Messrs., Little and Co., solicitors, appeared for Mr. Punnet, the respondent.

The complaint was that on the 1st instant the applicant was a bidder at an auction sale held in the Prince's Dock. Being the highest bidder amongst those present, he came into possession of certain lots of old and damaged goods. But some of the Customs men began removing the applicant's goods for which he remonstrated with them, whereupon the respondent addressed him rudely and refused to deliver the whole lot to him, throwing back in his face the money he had paid for the goods. Further allegations were that respondent then called the applicant names and shook his clenched fist at him.

The Magistrate in disposing of the application remarked that the evidence offered for the prosecution was unsatisfactory. From the evidence on behalf of the respondent he was satisfied that on the latter's part there was no intention to insult. He believed the applicant's story was exaggerated and declined to issue a process against the respondent and dismissed the complaint.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 11TH OF JULY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen over nearly the whole country the fall having been brisk at Masulipatam, Nagpur Hoshangabad, Ajmer, Jaipur, and Jhansi. It is in moderate to large excess of normal.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations and the force has been strong in Cutch and at Neemuch, Malegaon Poona, Bijapur, Mormugao and Belgaum.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature has been from 5° to 8° in excess of normal at Cuddapah, Bellary, Masulipatam, Hyderabad (Deccan) Bangalore, Belgaum, Bijapur, Sholapur, Poona, Amraoti, Agra and Delhi and 5° to 6° in defect at Deesa, Bhuj and Ahmedabad; the minimum has been 5° to 6° in excess at Delhi and Hyderabad (Deccan). The highest temperature in the shade was 112° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in many places.

Rain.—24 stations report rain to-day, the heaviest fall being 1·25" at Bangalore and 1·04" at Cuddapah.

Weather to the north-eastwards of Masulipatam in the Bay appears to be unsettled. Conditions are somewhat more favourable for rain along the West Coast. Showers are likely in the Madras Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 3rd July 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-06	£16,500,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 1st July 1905 by Council Bills	£3,32,730
	By Gold	Nil
3	Balance to be remitted from 2nd July 1905 to 31st March 1906	£12,867,270

WRITERS AND READERS.

No loyal son of the Dominion of Canada, however anxious for the assertion of her claims can fail to appreciate the thoroughness with which her history is being set forth in the series of twenty elaborate monographs shortly to be issued by Messrs. Jack under the attractive title, The Makers of Canada. The first volume deals with the life of Sir Frederick Haldimand, the man who had to withstand all the approaches and designs of United States officials at the time of the Vermont negotiations, and the man to whom more than any other, perhaps, Canada owes her separate existence from the American Republic. Other worthies to figure in the series are Wolfe, Montcalm Lord Elgin, Count Frontenac Mackenzie Selkirk Simpson, and the late Sir John Macdonald; but there are others who have not so often figured of late, in Canadian history, fiction, and politics. Among them are Papineau, Sir Georges Cartier General Brock, Bishop Laval Simcoe, Joseph Howe, Lord Sydenham Sir James Douglas, Robert Baldwin Sir Antoine Dorion, and the two later Mackenzies, William and Alexander.

The editors of the series are Mr. Duncan Campbell Scott of Ottawa, and Professor Pelham Edgar, of Toronto; and they have had the advantage of an influential and learned advisory committee, containing eminent authorities like the late Sir John Bourinot, for many years chief legal adviser to the Canadian Government; Mr. Alfred de Celler, librarian to the Dominion Parliament; the Rev. Chancellor Burwash, of Victoria University; and Mr. James Bain, of the Toronto Public Library. These have undertaken separate volumes on themes where they had special enthusiasm and aptitude, for instance Sir Wilfrid Laurier has undertaken a monograph on Dorion, a French Canadian Premier, who is generally regarded as his own prototype. But better than these special and departmental contributions to the series is the general help these scholars and authors have brought to bear on the completion and direction of the scheme.

As regards the particular statesmen and explorers selected there could hardly have been a better list; and The Makers of Canada should come to be as well-known and commanding a title as Rulers of India or even English Men of Action. The French regime is represented by the lives of Champlain, Laval, Frontenac; the conquest by the lives of Wolfe and Montcalm; the period of reconstruction by the lives of Haldimand and Simcoe; the years of strife that began the nineteenth century by the life of Brock; the struggle for responsible government by the lives of Sydenham, Baldwin, Mackenzie, Papineau, and Ryerson, grouped about the central life of Lord Elgin; the Confederation period and the building of the Dominion by the lives of Brown, Macdonald, Dorion, Howe, and Alexander Mackenzie; the early exploration and colonisation of the great West by the lives of Mackenzie, Selkirk, and Simpson, and the discovery and settlement of the Pacific coast by the life of Sir James Douglas.

To-morrow sees our garden shelves enriched by yet another delightful book from the press of Messrs. Longmans. This is The Amateur Gardener's Rose Book, by the late Dr. Julius Hoffmann translated from the German by Mr. John Weathers the horticultural lecturer to the Middle-sex County Council, and a man whose practical handbook on a kindred subject we had occasion to commend the other day. The various chapters deal with the state of the soil and its improvement, manuring planting, pruning in autumn and spring bending roses and uncovering them the choice of stocks and their treatment, budding and grafting classification into groups, the raising of seedlings, propagation in various ways grafting under glass, and—that all-absorbing passion with the professed grower—the production of new varieties. There is added an alphabetical list of glossary of the rose, with a brief description of the most popular kinds in cultivation; and Mr. Weathers had added another list of roses that have proved recent successes in the United Kingdom. British along with French and German roses also figure in the twenty handsome coloured plates which help to make the work attractive and complete.

Professor Flinders Petrie has been so assiduous in the work of excavation and travel that the literary part of his activities must necessarily have been curtailed of its fair proportion. Yet there is no denying that hard research among the tombs and sand [illegible] of country like Egypt is indispensable to one who makes researches among incunabulæ and the crumbling papyri of European museums; and this is certainly [illegible] ounce of recent inquiry at first hand is worth [illegible] of stale evidence and still [illegible] theory accumulated in print. It is therefore with gratification that Egyptologists will learn that Messrs. Methuen are publishing the last volume in six of the Professor's great History of Egypt from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. As they well know, however the last volume is not the sixth but the third, and the series has had a gap in it for some years, like an eye-tooth knocked out, as [illegible]. The long expected volume deals with the crucial period from the nineteenth to the thirteenth dynasties and the amount of controversial and indefinite matter to be sifted and cleared up more than justifies the delay.

Lady Constance Russell is bringing out a second edition of her Three Generations of Fascinating Women with Messrs. Longmans a work which we reviewed in January last. The author has taken occasion to make some corrections, alterations, and additions and distributes many of her previous notes in the addenda up and down the body of the text. She has also revised the Gunning pedigree and added a photogravure after Romney's beautiful portrait of Ann Barbara Russell.

Messrs Williams and Norgate announce an important art work entitled Drawings by Old Masters of the Dutch and Flemish Schools in the Royal Collection of Prints at Amsterdam with an introduction by Mr Lionel Cust and to be published in ten parts price £1 14s. net per part. The collection consists of drawings by famous artists as well as by masters who have hitherto remained unknown often on account of the extreme so scarcity of their work and the plates represent their best and most characteristic productions.

Miss B. Pullen Burry, whose book, Jamaica as It Is, attracted some attention two years ago, has written another work entitled Ethiopia in Exile. It will be published by Mr. Fisher Unwin on July 5. The volume deals primarily with Jamaica, and descriptions of sufferers from the cyclone of August 1903, are given, with information regarding the actual losses sustained, growing tourist traffic the retrenchment policy of the Government, its over officialism, the severe blow to the island revenues in the loss of Port Royal as a naval centre are some of the topics discussed, as well as the signs of coming upheaval in agriculture and the diversion of attention to the growing of cotton, cassava, and other products. The status of the peasantry is reviewed, and chapters are devoted to sociological and other studies of the negro. The book concludes with a description of the writer's experiences during a visit to the negro settlement established by Booker Washington, the ex-slave, at Tuskegee Alabama.

This week Messrs. T. C. and E. C. Jack publish the first volume of their new and important work, "The Plantagenet Roll," forming a complete table of all the living descendants of Edward III. of England other than those through Edward IV. These last—and the exception here, of course, is more important than the majority—have already been dealt with in the volume to which the present is a sequel. It was entitled "The Blood Royal of Britain," and this is nearly out of print. In it the editor and compiler the Marquis of Ravigny and Raineval, gave a complete list of all the living descendants of all English sovereigns from Edward IV. and Henry VII. downwards, including the third James of Scotland. The result was 134 genealogical tables and the names of some 11,723 living descendants as well as over 36,000 lines of descent. One might remark, incidentally, that if the present generation is failing to follow in the footsteps of its ancestors as regards its duty to the census, it is certainly not for want of example. The new work will include four photogravure plates and about sixteen full-page illustrations; and there will be a limited "edition de luxe" bound in buckram with design in gold, and everything handsome about it.

It appears that purchasers of the "Edinburgh" edition of Stevenson have actually protested against the recent publication in separate form for the general public of the "Essays of Travel. Whatever may be the rights of the bargain between them and the publishers, it is impossible to feel a scrap of sympathy with the protesters. It is possible to sympathise with the owner of a fine picture who objects to having it vulgarised by infinite iteration down to picture postcards. But it does not rob the bloom from Stevenson's most delicate phrase to know that thousands of feellow Stevensonians may thrill to the same. To every right lover of Seevenson it should be an added joy. The people who protest are presumably of that unsympathetic class that buys for the rise.

AT last De Musset is to have his monument. The State and the city of Paris have decided upon it, and have even settled most of the details. A cast for a monument of the unfortunate poet has been greatly admired during the exhibition in the salon of the Champs Elysees, and this is to be purchased for subsequent reproduction in marble. The design is an alto-relief, and represents the poet surrounded by his muses, and by the principal characters treated by him, and there will be a general raising of ruined columns to suggest the tragedy of De Musset's life. The monument will be erected near a sheet of water in some secluded spot likely to be attractive to admirers of the poet by its verdure and its foliage.

THE PARSEE LAW STUDENT IN TROUBLE.

JUDGMENT TO BE GIVEN THIS MORNING.

YESTERDAY afternoon Mr. N. W. Kemp, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed hearing in the case in which Inspector Sullivan charged Dorabsha Cursetji Engineer and Fonchaji Maneckji Bhagat, the former with cheating one Ratilal Cooverji Mody, a native "ghee" merchant of Shaikh Memon Street, in respect of a tin of ghee valued at about Rs. 20, and the latter with aiding and abetting in the commission of the said offence, on the 24th ultimo. Mr. S. B. Kapadia appeared for the first accused, while the second accused was defended by Mr. T. J. Strangman with Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, barristers-at-law and Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader. The facts of the case have already been reported. The charges having been framed by the Magistrate, the first accused pleaded guilty saying he had committed the offence at the instigation of the second accused who pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Strangman called several witnesses to show that the second accused was in affluent circumstances and was studying law, was a religious young man who had a brilliant career at the Sir J. J. Madrasa and was not a person who would join hands with the first accused in such a transaction.

Amongst the other witnesses for the defence was Dastur Darabji Peshotam Sanjana, one of the two head-priests of the Parsee community of Bombay, a graduate of our University, a Justice of the Peace, and the Principal of the Sir J. J. Madrasa. He said he knew the accused well, and that he was a conscientious, religious, honest, and an honourable man. The witness said that the accused had left so good an impression on his mind that he would hesitate to believe that the latter could have committed such a crime The accused had stood at the top in the examination of Avesta and Pelhvi languages and had, in consequence, been appointed a Librarian of the J. J. Madrasa The accused had also written and published interesting essays.

Mr. Strangman having addressed the Court, at length, on behalf of the second accused, the Magistrate intimated that he would deliver his judgment this morning.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Burrsfield, 2614 tons, Captain J H Mackenzie sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Flamingo, 2150 tons, Captain H Dunckley will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Malta, 3889 tons, Captain [illegible] A Peters, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers—For Colombo—Mr A N [illegible]arwick—For Singapore—Capt Sheehan and 12 non commissioned officers and men—For Hongkong—Mr Girdlestone—For Shanghai—Mr A M Forrest—For Fremantle—Captain D W Sutherland—For Sydney—Miss Dixon T.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 11.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
[illegible]atia	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
[illegible]ian (bque)	[illegible]	Scaton			The Captain
[illegible]udhana	2071	Robinson			M M & Co
[illegible]tria	3420	Tice			M Mackenzie & Co
[illegible]ustus	3071	Bockholt			Bombay C
Pekin	2525	Cooke			P & O
[illegible]uddea	1544	Dewing			M M & Co
[illegible]	2150	Dunckley			Cory Bro
[illegible]	94[illegible]	Fenwick			M M & Co
[illegible]	2551	H[illegible]			W & A Graham & Co
[illegible]	3410	Allow			M M & Co
[illegible]lpoora	2124	Cole			M M & Co
Terr[illegible]	1008	Nelson			F F C & Co
[illegible]onsdale	2343	Le[illegible]			
Nawab	2311	Thomson			T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Clan Alpine	[illegible]	Green	L'pool	18 7	[illegible] Muir & Co
[illegible]	Clan Sinclair	13[illegible]2	[illegible]			F M & Co
[illegible] & R	Nubia	3351	Fait	L'pool	15-7	W & A G & Co
[illegible]	[illegible]rton Hall	2773	Prouse	K'chi	13-7	K N & Co
	Grantly Hall	2545	Jones	L'pool	21-7	W & A G & Co
G	[illegible]	991	T [illegible] Royan	Jeddah	[illegible]	B [illegible] P S N Co
K	Colenso	2582	Shickell	Hull	19-7	F Muir & Co
[illegible]	S[illegible]	1452	Ulrich	Aden	2-8	C Dinshaw & Bro
N	York Castle	3466	Cowie	Baltimore	15 7	[illegible] A Wilms
	B[illegible]scombe	24[illegible]3	Wisnom	Antwerp	11-7	J M'tch[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]ar[illegible]no	2201	Ernah	Calcutta	12-7	S C Italiana

P. D. H. W.

[illegible]ourland	760	Ebrahim	M Goa	12-7	Shephd & Co

M. D. D. P. D.

Akbar	1440	Batwin	Aden	15-7	H C Jusub

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Bohemia	2060	Haup	L'pool	1[illegible]-7	W & A Graham & C
2	Vauxhall Bridge	2175	Robinson	Barcelona	15 7	W & A G & C
3	R Rubattino	3041	Dederio	Genoa	15-7	[illegible] Crocce C.
4	Capri	2783	[illegible]elato	China	17-7	F [illegible]rocco
5	Peninsular	920	Palmer	Aden	15 7	P & O C
6	Havraise	3515	Castan	K'kia	12-7	J M & Co
7	Langdale	2815	Gray	Antwerp	15 7	M M & Co
10&11	Wartenfels	2916	[illegible]ode	Hamburg	22-7	Glade & Co
12	Oriental	3035	Lewellyn	Aden	29 7	P & O Co
15	Lhasa	941	McDiarmed	Busreh	13-7	M M & Co
16	Dwarka	75[illegible]	Legrand			N F M M & Co

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Africa s	Butler	Persian Gulf
	Ras Bera s	Morris	Calcutta, &c
	Malta s	Peters	Shanghai
	Burrsfield s	Mackenzie	Calcutta

The steamer Flamingo, Captain Dunckley, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday ;—
steamer Wartenfels, for Hamburg and Bremen via K'chi
" Colenso, for Hull via Karachi

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels	Names.	From
8	Jamalpur	C Volkers	Delagoa Bay
	Statesman	E L Whidborne	Liverpool
	Zillah	J Rees	Bombay
	Nizam	P J Morgan	Madras
		DEPARTURES.	
	Goa	S M'claohlan	Chittagong
	Byculla	J Crookston	Moulmein
9	Hashemi	C Henson	Bombay
	Begonia,	W Rutherford	Kurrachee
	Den of Airlie	J Cumming	Bombay
	Landaura	W Mexon	Bombay
	Lunka	J Wilson	Rangoon
10	Catherine Apcar	A Stewart	Hongkong
	Uriana	J E T Butler	Bombay
	Lord Kelvin	J T Beckerleg	Madras

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron, left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on day before yesterday on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Fazilka, left London on the evening of the 8th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Mossilia, arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the evening of the 9th instant.

HONGKONG, July 11.

The P and O steamer Mazagon, arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, July 11.

The P and O steamer Tientsin, left here this morning, calling at Colombo.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Persia, from Trieste left Aden for Bombay on the 10th instant on the evening and is expected here on the 17th instant.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	4	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	3	10
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	2	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	2	2	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	6
Total	12	13	78
Total plague deaths to date	304,160	259,386	
Same date last year	5	5	71

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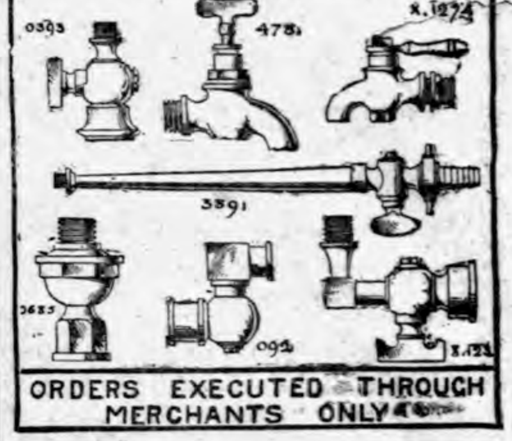

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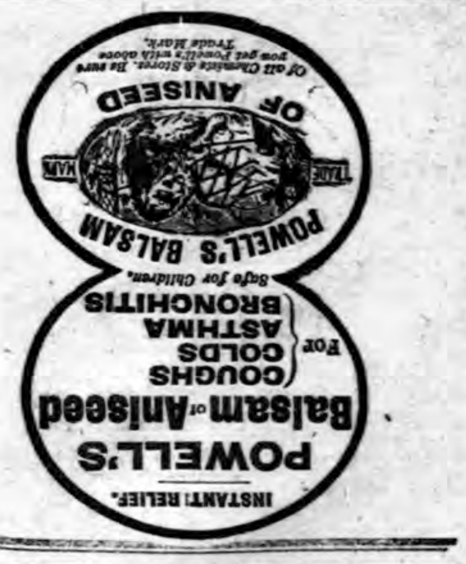
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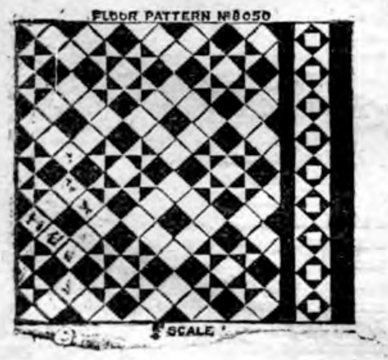

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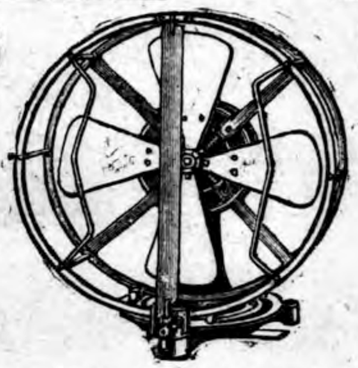

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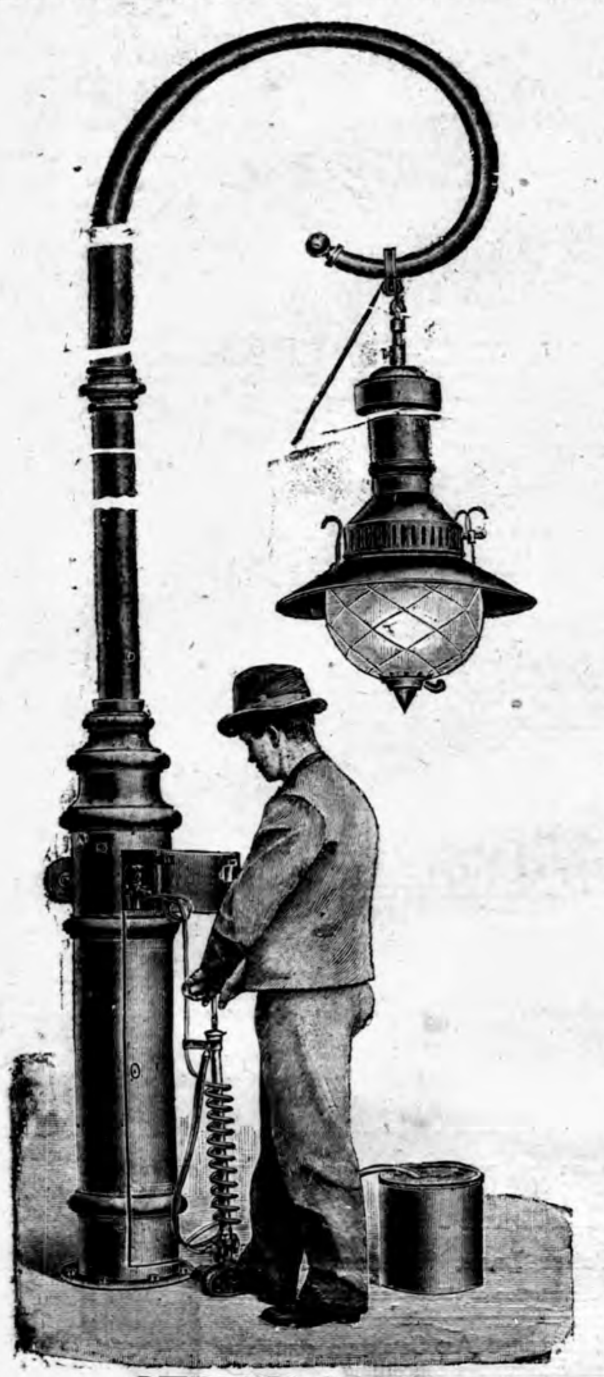

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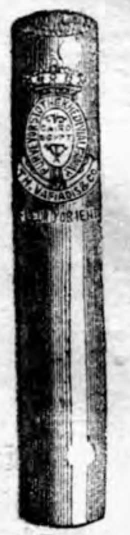

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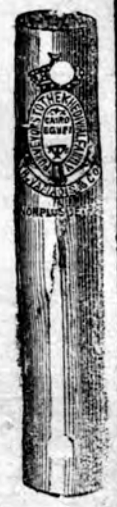

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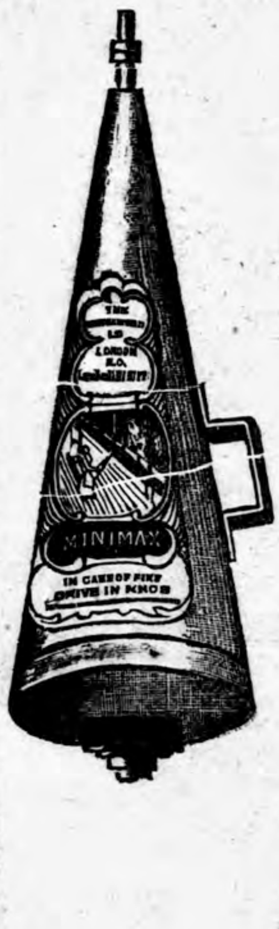

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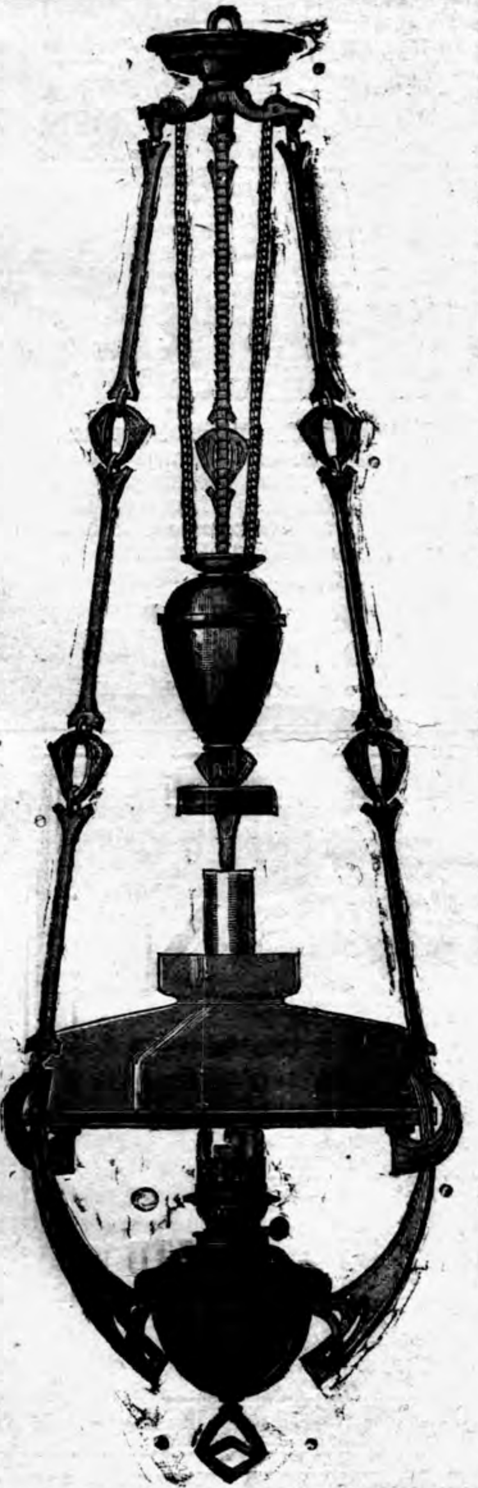

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